The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

Our Forces Defeated with Severe Loss.

General Wallace Retreating on Baltimore.

The Enemy Twenty Thousand Strong.

General Tyler and Colonel Seward Captured.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

The Citizens All Ordered Under Arms.

Hagerstown Reoccupied by Our Cavalry.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. HUNTER.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

An official report from Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and continued until 5 P. M.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder

He reports that Col. SEWARD, of the New-York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig.-Gen. TYLER was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least twenty thousand, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss.

He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—3:30 P. M.

Our forces have evacuated Frederick and fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The rebels occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, and that they are under the command of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE.

There are reports, seemingly well founded, that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac, near Edward's Ferry, and have moved in the direction of Urbana—in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us.

We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—9 P. M.

It may without exaggeration be said to-day that we are having something of an excitement.

All day the streets have been teeming with rumors from the front.

In the city, active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency, which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable.

The "Loyal Leagues" are being armed and the defensive works strengthened.

The Government, needing more horses immediately, are confiscating all able-bodied horse-flesh, and especially the fast-blooded horses of the "disloyal."

Passes are required to leave the city, and a vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate with the enemy.

At the last accounts we still held our own at the Monocacy.

It is understood there has been some fighting, and our people feel confident that Gen. WALLACE and the brave troops now concentrating against the enemy will render a good account of themselves.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—A. M.

Later accounts from the front represent that our forces have fallen back from the Monocacy to the vicinity of Monrovia.

Our forces burnt the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy.

The particulars of the fight are not yet received.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—2 A. M.

The city is full of rumors to-night of disaster to our forces under Gen. WALLACE, at Frederick.

As near as the truth can be got at, the enemy appeared in large force in front of Frederick, last evening, and Gen. WALLACE not deeming himself strong enough to resist them fell back to the Monocacy Bridge.

At the bridge he was attacked this morning by the rebels in overwhelming numbers and forced to fall back on the reinforcements which were forthwith sent to his relief.

The rebels were so strong that it is reported that our forces are still falling back, and that the rebels have destroyed the bridge at Monocacy.

The Governor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to turn out in force and resist the invasion of the State.

The liquor stores in this City were all closed at 6 o'clock to-night.

The streets are thronged with people, discussing the state of affairs.

Troops are being rapidly sent forward, and horses seized and cavalry mounted and dispatched to the front.

The President and Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are doing all in their power to aid the authorities in forwarding troops to the scene of action.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday July 9.

The *Bulletin* has received a dispatch from Baltimore giving the information that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops have fallen back to the Monocacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Harrisburgh, stating that the corps of EWELL, BRECKINRIDGE and RHODES are all on this side of the Potomac.

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore—The Rebels Marching on the City—Every Available Man Wanted.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—Midnight.

The following has been issued:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm or agitation in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature; but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it.

The invading enemy is, by the last accounts, approaching the city.

Men, all the men that can be raised, are wanted to occupy the fortifications already completed and to prepare others.

It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once.

Come in your Leagues or come in your militia companies—but come in crowds, and come quickly.

Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command.

The loyal men of every Ward will assemble at their usual places of Ward meeting, and will report forthwith to Gen. LOCKWOOD, at his headquarters, No. 34 North-street.

(Signed,) A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.
JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Summary of Official Dispatches to Gen. Couch.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 8, 1864.

The following is a summary of official dispatches received by Gen. COUCH to-day up to 5 P. M., in regard to the rebel raid:

IN THE WOODS, TWO MILES NORTH OF HAGERSTOWN, July 8.

About 180 picked guerrillas, from IMBODEN's and MOSBY's commands, under Major DAVIS, entered Hagerstown at 5 o'clock this A. M. They are robbing stores, have fired the engine-house, THURSTON's warehouse, and a pile of about two hundred tons of Government hay. They intended burning ZELLER & Co.'s warehouse, and threaten to burn the town. Turn-table of road is not yet disturbed. Rebels are heavily laden with plunder pilfered from men, women and children. They started a squad of about twenty out the Greencastle road, and fifty out the Leitersburgh pike. It is supposed to be intended to meet any force which the flames of the burning town might attract to its rescue. Rebel Gen. MCCAUSLAND, with his brigade, was at Williamsport. Scouts from that direction report indications that he will leave there this morning.

High wind is blowing, and the flames are reported to me by fugitives from Hagerstown rapidly spreading through other portions of the town.

We have no communication with MCLEAN. It is fair to suppose that MCLEAN, with his forces, has encountered the twenty guerrillas sent out from Hagerstown toward Greencastle, as he must be somewhere on the road between those two localities.

At 11 o'clock to-day dense volumes of smoke were also observed to continually rise from Hagerstown. That act of incendiarism is regarded as a fair violation of the rules of war, as the people of Hagerstown yesterday paid $20,000 and contributed fifteen hundred outfits as a subsidy to relieve the town from pillage or destruction. The force sent out by Gen. COUCH from Greencastle, under MCLEAN, has been heard from. He is in position to operate effectively against any foraging squads of rebels now plundering in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

A dispatch dated in the woods, three miles from Hagerstown, is to the effect that the main body of rebels which entered that place this morning have retired, it is supposed south, across the Potomac, leaving few stragglers in the town.

Further intelligence may be expected from the front to-night. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS arrived here this evening from Washington. He says he consulted with various persons, at Baltimore, of sound judgment, who believed there were at least 16,000 rebels in Maryland.

Gen. COUCH has issued an order preventing people from passing their property over the Susquehanna River from Cumberland Valley, more than a full regiment of able-bodied men having passed here in that way within thirty-six hours.

THE LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 9—10½ P. M.

There is but little news from Maryland to-night excepting that relating to the movements of our own forces, which, of course, it would be impossible to divulge.

It is now certain that the rebels occupy Frederick City, but their future destination is only a matter of conjecture.

Hagerstown is at present held by a strong force of Federal troops.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

Mystery of the Raid—Early's Object.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK JUNCTION, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

I sent you despatches yesterday, giving the status of affairs at 7 P. M., and it appearing that the great raid had reached its culmination, or had assumed a new phase, having different objects and sending the raiders to other sections of the country, it may be as well to take a general view of it to this date.

Probably no event of the war has been so well shrouded from the popular gaze as this raid. It was known, certainly, that a portion or all of EWELL's corps had left GRANT's front for the purpose of demolishing HUNTER; but even while the country was singing hozannas over HUNTER's escape into Western Virginia, and supposing, of course, that the rebel force was slinking back, foiled and disheartened, to Richmond, without any premonition whatever, EARLY suddenly appeared on Sunday morning before Martinsburgh, his cavalry attacking Col. MULLIGAN at Leetown. How EARLY managed to creep up the valley without SIGEL obtaining an intimation of his presence, is one of those things not explainable, but, so far as I can learn, there is no doubt of its truth. A solution, indeed, might be found in the fact that no one considered such an event probable, or even possible, and so the argus-eyed dog of war, lulled into security by the perfect quietude of his surroundings, allowed the eye looking down the valley to wink a little.

Be that as it may, up the valley came the rebels, without our permission or knowledge, but beyond that had no advantage of us. After the first gun was fired on Sunday, Gen. SIGEL seemed to have an intuitive perception of the extent and object of the rebel movement, primarily, however, as to the latter, and took his own measures accordingly, and so far events have proved his surmises to have been correct.

The object of the Early movement up the valley, was undoubtedly supplies. Some three weeks ago five hundred wagons were loaded with commissary and quartermaster stores of all kinds for HUNTER's command, but his constant movements necessitated a delay in starting. In the meantime very accurate information of its whereabouts, the number of its guards and a very correct inventory of its contents spread down the valley, as well as over the country generally, and of course reached EARLY's ears. For the capture of this train the rebels began the movement to Martinsburgh, and considering the secrecy and rapidity of their march, it is highly creditable to our officers that they did not get it. Of all that train not a single wagon fell into the enemy's hands. It was taken over the Potomac without loss, and reached Frederick two days ago in safety. Where it is now it is hardly prudent to state.

Foiled in their primary object, the rebels have apparently since been "a log at sea," drifting about without any definite aim. The infantry has kept itself ensconced behind Bolivar Heights, venturing nothing into Harper's Ferry but sharp-shooters to cover the railroad; and even this they do not do very effectually. Several times they have attempted to demolish the railroad bridge, and in every instance they have been driven back by our fire from Maryland Heights, without accomplishing any part of their object. From Harper's Ferry to Martinsburgh it is understood that they have torn up the railroad completely; but of this we have now no certain means of information. In the meantime, their cavalry have been doing the work of annoyance much more effectually. In bands of from ten to fifty they have been scouring the country far and near, stealing horses, robbing stores, rifling pocket-books and houses, and, in disguise, conscripting all males between fifteen and sixty years of age; but I have heard of no cases of the latter on the Maryland side of the river. It is this minute sub-division of their cavalry that has given rise to the fabulous accounts of their numbers.

The best we can arrive at is that the infantry is about six thousand strong, a part of EWELL's corps, and commanded by Gen. EARLY, who is in charge of the expedition. The cavalry is estimated at twenty-five hundred in number, led by Gen. RANSOM in person, and is probably nearly all of LEE's effective mounted force. What amount of artillery they have brought with them seems utterly unknown, and I have not even heard it guessed at. Although this is generally believed to be the force operating in the Valley, it is by no means definitely ascertained. I heard a wounded officer remark a while ago that Gen. SIGEL did not know certainly last night at dark what forces were opposed to him. But the above estimate is based upon the agreeing statements of two out of the score or so of prisoners we have captured, and is probably near enough the truth for practical purposes.

What EARLY has done to benefit the rebel cause so far cannot certainly excite very jubilant feelings in Richmond. The feat of the King of France, to the extent of marching up the hill, he has certainly achieved, but he has not as yet marched down again. I hear a rumor of his having captured four hundred of our troops in a block-house somewhere on Sunday, but do not credit him with four hundred, from the fact that no block-house I ever saw will hold four hundred. Two companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio, numbering one hundred and sixty men, under Maj. THOMAS, retiring, on Sunday, before artillery to the block-house at North Mountain, were very probably captured; but, if so, it is the solitary instance of its kind of which I have heard.

EARLY has not been over demonstrative in his progress, nor indicated any over confidence. He attacked our pickets at Leetown first of all with artillery, which is not the style of a warrior expecting an easy road to triumph. Nor has he been at any time anxious for a fight with SIGEL. Up to this writing, nothing beyond brisk skirmishing has occurred between the two forces. At Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights the two sides are content with annoying each other with sharp-shooters, SIGEL throwing shells down into the town whenever the rebels manifest an inclination to occupy it. Beyond that wagon train and plunder generally, EARLY has not manifested his wants, and I conclude that we may safely ignore the strategic value of the raid to the rebels.

What EARLY will attempt next, is of course problematical. Last night, or rather during the afternoon, clouds of dust were seen moving to the northwest of Harper's Ferry, and it was received as certain evidence that EARLY was doing something. Evidently the movement was in the direction of Williamsport, and the inference followed that he intended to cross the river at that point. When over, two courses are open to him, to sweep around SIGEL, to force him from the Heights and demolish him; and, second, a raid into Pennsylvania. I feel assured that if he does cross the river, it is for a raid up the valley, although what possible good he can accomplish by crossing is by no means clear. The meagre stories in the papers of this morning of twenty or thirty thousand men being here, are all, in my opinion, simply not true. There is no reliable evidence at hand of a man more than ten thousand at the utmost. If the thirty thousand were with him, EARLY might accomplish something, but not believing that he has that number, I can see no need of any great excitement over his movements.

The hegira from Frederick, and the various little skirmishes in that direction, your correspondent in that section will send you, and I forbear remarking upon them.

The Skirmish.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Friday, July 8.

I have notified you of heavy skirmishing yesterday morning, in which our forces were forced back on the road from Middleton toward Frederick. The rebels, evidently reinforced, followed up their advantage by pursuing close up to our retiring column. In the meantime Gen. WALLACE hurried up reinforcements under Gen. TYLER, with his Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. LYND CATLIN. The rebel force was about twelve hundred in number, commanded by Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, and composed of cavalry and infantry, with two pieces of artillery.

JOHNSON, after forcing us back in the morning, succeeded in eluding our forces at Catoctin Pass, and by three o'clock in the afternoon was rapidly approaching Frederick.

Some mile and a half beyond the city he was met by Col. GILPIN, and a brisk engagement immediately ensued, Col. GILPIN forming his line of battle on an eligible ground. Under cover of fire of their three pieces the rebels advanced to the charge, but notwithstanding the troops of GILPIN were mostly raw, they met the onset without flinching, and drove the rebels back. Reforming their line the rebels again advanced to charge, but our boys, with a constancy worthy of veterans, hurled them back. Not yet satisfied JOHNSON essayed it once more, but meeting the same fate, he desisted from any further attempts, and contented himself with a brisk skirmish-fight until night, in which we were still his match.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. GILPIN and his command for their conduct in the affair. One noticeable feature of the contest was that the rebels, during the afternoon, threw many shells into the City of Frederick, where were numbers of women and children. Several of the missiles fell near our hospital. Our losses were about fifty, mostly slightly wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be heavy. This morning at daylight it was discovered that JOHNSON had retired toward Middletown, and our forces started in pursuit and overtook him near Catoctin Pass, when brisk skirmishing ensued, but I only know at this moment that the enemy is still apparently falling back. Our troops in that direction received such reinforcements this morning as will render the situation perfectly secure. On this point I don't deem it prudent to say more.

We have nothing from SIEGEL. I expect to reach Maryland Heights in the course of the afternoon, and will send details to-night.

We are again in possession of Harper's Ferry, which indicates that the rebels have abandoned all attempts against SIEGEL. I think, from a general glance over the whole field, that the days of the rebel raid are numbered. Several events which tend to confirm this belief are not yet public property, and I can say no more than I have in this brief dispatch.

The Fight at Frederick on the 7th.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FREDERICK, Thursday Night, July 7, 1864.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.

To-day has been one of unparalleled excitement in this city. From early dawn it had been rumored that the rebels were only a few miles from the city, and that they would soon enter and occupy it. The arrival of couriers and wounded from the fight beyond Middletown, bringing the news that our small force engaged in holding the rebels in check—about three hundred men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and two pieces of Capt. ALEXANDER's Baltimore Artillery—were unable to cope with the superior force of the enemy, and were slowly falling back toward this city, fighting all the way, added fuel to the flame, and by noon business was suspended, stores closed, and many leaving the city by every possible conveyance.

About 3½ o'clock our forces were seen coming down the Hagerstown Pike, and immediately took position on the edge of the town. Everything looked very gloomy at this juncture, as it would be impossible to resist a direct assault upon the town with the light force at the command of Col. CLENDENNING, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who was in command of the Union troops.

Thanks to Gen. LEW. WALLACE and the Railroad Company, however, the Third Maryland Regiment of Veterans, from Monocacy, arrived just in time, and promptly marched to the front, singing "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," and promising to give the rebels "the best they had in the shop."

Col. GILPIN, of the Third, the senior officer present, assumed command, and made the disposition of his forces for the fight momentarily expected to commence. The whole force defending the city was the Third Maryland, 700 men; Eighth Illinois Cavalry, 300 men; three pieces of ALEXANDER's battery, about 50 men, and two companies of Col. MAULSBY's Home Brigade.

THE ATTACK.

The rebels, about 4 o'clock, were to be seen from the roofs of the houses of the city coming down the Hagerstown road and also the Harper's Ferry, or Jefferson road, apparently in strong force. Capt. ALEXANDER's guns immediately fired upon the foe, and checked them momentarily by the excellence of his aim, but it was only for a moment. The enemy closed up, and formed their line on the west front of the city, covering the Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown roads, planting their guns on Hagan's Hills and the Red Hills, and posting their infantry and cavalry in the valley formed by the above-named hills and the Catoctin Mountains. Their position was a splendid one, and their men well protected.

The fight—for it was not a battle—commenced at 4:30 o'clock, with an artillery duel between our guns in Zimmerman's Field and the rebel guns on Hagan's Hill. One gun was commanded by Lieut. PERKINS, of ALEXANDER's battery, and was handled in the most effective manner, dismounting one of the rebel guns.

A REBEL REPULSE.

The skirmishers advanced, and the sharp crack of the musket was heard for about two hours with seemingly no result, when a company of the Third Maryland made a charge upon a force of rebels concealed behind a stone fence in Rizer's field, lying on the Harper's Ferry road on the west side, and succeeded in dislodging them. They held the position bravely for the remainder of the fight. The two companies of Col. MAULSBY's regiment supported the gun at the head of Patrick-street. The other guns were without any support, as every available man was necessary to meet the foe in the skirmish line. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry were dismounted, and rendered very effective service with their carbines.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the word was passed around that the ammunition of our brave defenders was giving out. There was none of any description in the city, as Capt. PLATT, the Quartermaster of the post, had removed it all on Sunday last, in anticipation of an attack. Couriers were dispatched to Gen. WALLACE and to Gen. E. B. TYLER, at Frederick Junction, about three miles from the city, informing them of the state of affairs, and right quickly did they respond to the call, dispatching a special train immediately with plenty of ammunition, which was promptly distributed to the men.

About 7 o'clock our men began to drive the rebels; under the cover of the guns of our batteries, and with cheers forced the rebels back over one hundred yards, in which position night closed on the combatants, both quitting fire about dark with a seemingly mutual understanding that it would be renewed in the morning.

SHELLS IN THE CITY.

During the fight, the "Chivalry and the embodiment of honor," to use the language of a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, without any notice or intimation whatever, fired several shells into the city, one striking the house of Dr. JOHNSON, near the Court-house. Several fell in Jail-street, and a round-shot cut a large limb off a tree between the houses of Messrs. GRAY and ENGLEBRECHT, on the latter street. I have not heard of any of the citizens being killed or wounded. All the houses on the west front were entirely depopulated; it was thought unsafe for women and children to risk their lives within reach of rebel range.

MOSBY UBIQUITOUS.

A Fight Near Aldie—Mosby Attacks and Defeats a Union Scouting Party—Col. Lowell Pursues, But Does Not Find Him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

A letter from Annandale, Va., six or eight miles west of Alexandria, says a scout of 150 men from the Second Massachusetts and Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, under command of Major FORBES, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met MOSBY with a large force and a piece of artillery and riflemen.

MOSBY charged on them, and killed 10 or 15, and captured nearly the whole party, horses and accoutrements.

On receipt of the news, Col. LOWELL started off at midnight, with 200 men from the Second and Thirteenth regiments, and Capt. MCPHERSON, of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, joined him at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found 25 wounded men and eleven dead, whom they buried.

They scoured the country about that region and found it was of no use to pursue MOSBY, as he had twelve hours the start of them toward Upperville, where he had taken his booty.

Our party returned last evening with the wounded men of the Thirteenth, New-York Cavalry and Second Massachusetts Cavalry. Capt. STONE, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, of Newburyport, is lying dangerously wounded at Centreville.

Thirty rebels were at Fairfax Court-house, yesterday.

Artillery Firing Before Petersburgh—The Remains of Col. Covode—Mosby on a Picnic—Capture of Bushwhackers near Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

It is ascertained from parties who arrived in the mail-boat to-day from City Point, that on Thursday the rebels brought a battery to bear upon a working party of ours, who were engaged in throwing up earthworks nearer to Petersburgh, and for a while a sharp cannonading took place, our men having also brought up a battery to oppose that of the rebels, and that the latter was soon silenced.

Subsequently the rebels took up a new position, and again opened a fire upon our working party, but finding that they could accomplish nothing, soon ceased to blaze away.

With this exception, all has been quiet for a few days past.

Hon. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, came up on the *Highland Light* to-day, bringing up the body of his son, Col. G. H. COVODE, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was killed while protecting the rear of SHERIDAN's train in crossing the James River in his late movement from the White House to join the main army.

Yesterday a party of young ladies and gentlemen had a picnic near Falls Church, Va., and in the midst of their pleasures were surprised at the appearance of MOSBY and about twenty five of his men, who told them not to be afraid. They then danced a set with the ladies, after which they went to the wagons and devoured the cream and eatables provided for the occasion.

The total number of colored officers examined by the Examining Board up to this time is 2,471, of these 985 have been rejected, and 1,486 recommended.

Thirteen bushwhackers, of a gang of twenty-six, were captured beyond Tennallytown, which is four miles from Washington, last night. Two of our men were wounded in making the capture.

Brig.-Gen. E. W. HINKS is in Washington, suffering from the effects of his old wounds.

Affairs in the Army of the Potomac—Affairs in Petersburgh and Elsewhere.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, July 5—10 P. M.

The enemy takes some trouble to convince us they are in no danger of immediate starvation. I have little faith in short ration stories, but think they must inevitably be distressed for provisions this time. Very little satisfies their wants, however, and I begin to think they can subsist of air.

In front of our centre they brought on a small drove of cattle. This was early in the morning. The bovines were trotted along the line in showy style, raising great clouds of dust. We all knew the interpretation of this pompous triumphant display. "You may cut our railroads, but we have remaining at this time within our lines ample supplies for all." A stop was put to the bravado. Two guns were trained upon the rebel stock, which galloped off, mingling their roars with those of the shells.

Cannonading has been going on all day. Little harm is done, and all are so accustomed to it we should miss it exceedingly if stopped. Our lines have undergone no change, and there appears to be signs of renewed activity of hostilities. A struggle may begin at any moment, and no one be surprised in the least; or we may wait and watch still longer.

Those troops who happened to be in the first line of breastworks were unable to enjoy the glorious Fourth of July. There was no shouting, but they had to be wary and watchful. To-day many of them have gone off by regiments into shady spots, and had a regular picnic.

Supplies have not to be hauled such a great distance as heretofore. The new depot on the City Point railroad is quite near the front, and is now securely established. No rain has fallen yet; the sky is cloudless, and the sun pitiless as ever. It is difficult to decide which is the least of the two evils from which we now suffer—heat or dust. Both unite in making a man miserable when he is obliged to travel about to any extent.

Something will be done in a few days. We must be hopeful and patient—abstract qualities the people have been compelled to draw upon largely at divers times and in sundry manners. Surely the reward will come at last.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, July 6.

I have not yet learned the result of the national salute of thirty-four guns, fired into Petersburgh on the 4th of July. The daily papers of that city endeavor to make light of our shells, but they must have fallen among them heavily that morning. The battery near Gen. SMITH's headquarters never neglects to discharge the usual matutinal shots. Sometimes the gunners point their pieces at the broad dial of the town clock, which stares boldly upon our troops from its place in the middle of the tall spire. Then their attention is turned to the railroad bridge, spanning the Appomattox. One of the trestles has been broken by a lucky shot, and the passengers are obliged to take the precaution of walking over. A narrow bridge for pedestrians is being constructed near the one upon which the track is laid. Our artillery is constantly shelling the working party.

The editor of the Petersburgh *Daily Register* is becoming reckless. His summary of news, contained in the first column of the single sheet published July 2, mentions the conflagration which occurred in Bolingbroke-street, caused by our shells. With bitter defiance he writes: "Some ass will say we are giving information to the enemy. Let him bray on. As far as we are concerned, we don't care a marked *sou* about 'sic an opinion.'" How pleasant it is to find one individual possessed of such supreme indifference this extremely hot weather. From some unknown, unexplained reason, Bolingbroke-street, though shady and pleasant, is not entirely safe; therefore is held out to the unwary the following:

"NOTICE TO PEDESTRIANS."

"We again advise persons walking on Bolingbroke-street to keep as close as possible to the houses on the north side of the street." Every man in the city with a grain of sense in his head, and not "scared out of his breeches," will appreciate this advice. Ladies, I presume, have all left, or cease to exchange visits, having more than one "grain of sense" in their possession.

"FROM WEST NORTH CAROLINA."

"Information was received from Salisbury, N. C., that, on the 28th inst., Capt. KIRKE, with four hundred Yankees and renegade Tennesseeans, captured three hundred of the Junior Reserve at Camp Vance, Morgantown, N. C. No particulars were given," says the *Sentinel*—a sure indication that, by adding to the length of the paragraph, they could not render it more palatably to their readers.

PETERSBURGH COMMON COUNCIL.

On the 1st of July the Common Council of Petersburgh held their monthly session, Mayor TOWNES occupying the chair. They executed the business of the meeting with amazing celerity, and adjourned with precipitation. A number of bills against the city were presented, among which was one for seventy-four pairs of shoes for the members of Capt. GRAHAM's battery, at $36 per pair—$2,632.

"THE WHEAT HARVEST,"

says the Lynchburgh *Republican*, "is nearly completed in this section, and, we are pleased to hear, is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible our share will be gathered in due season.

From Memphis—Gen. Washburne's Order of Retaliation.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 7.

The excitement here, consequent upon Gen. WASHBURNE's order of retaliation, is intent.

The following Secessionists are now under guard at the railroad depot: C. A. Stillman, J. F. McKinney, H. S. Hardwick, John Kirk, Sr., C. J. Selden, J. W. Page, Jr., L. C. Hardwick and Dr. H. R. Hapen. They will be sent out of the State on the next train.

JAMES ELDER, T. A. FARNSWORTH and D. C. COCKREL were also arrested, but temporarily released.

ELDER and FARNSWORTH are bankers and COCKREL is the proprietor of the Gayoso House.

Several Secessionists along the line of the railroad, have also been arrested.

Arrivals from below report all quiet.

Gen. CANBY is at New-Orleans carrying forward important movements, which will soon develop themselves.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. SMITH lately.

GEN. HUNTER'S RAID.

The Damage Done—Why Lynchburgh was not Taken.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows from Gauley:

The object of the raid was two-fold—the capture of Lynchburgh and the destruction of the East Tennessee Railroad. In the first were collected immense stores, factories and Government works. Over the second these and similar stores had been transported to Richmond. How well we accomplished the second object, let the Lynchburgh *Virginian* testify:

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE ROAD.

The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Beside the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter Rivers, and Elk Creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles, all the depots between here and Big Lick are burned, and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again.

I take great pleasure in informing the *Virginian* that these damages are correctly stated, and that somewhat more can be added to the distressing list without infringing the borders of the true and false. *The several miles amount to twenty-five.* We passed through a country absolutely overflowing with nature's bounties, great waving fields of corn, wheat, and oats, greeted the utmost extent of our vision—herds of beef, cattle, sheep, horses—all these fell into our hands. Witness again the *Virginian*.

DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRY BY THE ENEMY.

The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of everything; fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practised. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry were stolen and carried off.

This was not confined to the neighborhood. On our return march the whole army drew all its beef, flour and bread from the country.

GEN. HUNTER RESPONSIBLE.

But we didn't take Lynchburgh, and why? Simply because Maj.-Gen. HUNTER allowed a failure in the first most important element of a raid, *celerity of movement*. A raid is an advance far into an enemy's country, where at very short notice vastly superior forces can be hurled against the invading party. The only hope for success in such a movement depends upon the surprise of the invaded, the suddenness of the blow, and ere he has time to recover and collect his forces, the rapidity of return to the original base, where the parties are on nearly equal footing. Now did Gen. HUNTER move in accordance with this requisite? Gen. CROOK with his command joined him at Staunton, Wednesday noon, June 8, where he had been resting his men two days. Already among the rebels it was believed that Lynchburgh was the point at which we were aiming. Yet we lay at Staunton until Friday morning, the 10th, and by short, easy marches entered Lexington on the evening of the 11th, and rested here until Tuesday morning, the 14th. By this time, belief in the rebel mind had become certainty and we heard that they were taking the Lynchburgh stores to Danville, and making preparations to resist us at Lynchburgh. Lexington is only forty-one miles distant from Lynchburgh by the direct route. Gen. CROOK here implored permission to march his own gallant Kanawha Division by this road and surprise and take Lynchburgh, in accordance with his own raid-like custom; but he was refused, and compelled to march with what he knew was almost fatal slowness.

Instead of taking the direct route, Gen. HUNTER leads us off to Liberty, by way of Buchanan—both trifling places, in neither of which did we gain any peculiar advantage—taking us by two sides of a triangle, instead of the shorter line.

Now notice the result of all this delay of *four days*, and how it defeated our design against Lynchburgh. We arrived at Lynchburgh Friday afternoon, attacked and drove the rebels two miles, and only halted with the coming night. During the night the heavy reinforcements from Richmond, a division under EARLY, arrived in Lynchburgh, *having been just five days on the way.* This latter fact we have ascertained from undoubted testimony. With these reinforcements, the army in Lynchburgh far outnumbered ours, and that, too, with the addition of strong breastworks, rifle-pits and forts. In such a situation but one course is left, and that is, speedy and cautious retreat.

Well, the retreat is begun—and certainly no complaint can be made of delay or idling in this part of the march.

Then, furthermore, look at the disgraceful loss of artillery, to a paltry pack of guerrillas, not quite 200 in all; what more, or rather less could be expected than that such a loss would of necessity follow from the disposition made of the batteries, in what seemed to be more especially HUNTER's command of the First Division. They were made a separate train, just as our wagons. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. CROOK, to run the same risk with his batteries, but in the absence of any positive orders, he managed to avoid it.

Such, then, seems to me to be the cause of our failure to take Lynchburgh. Gen. HUNTER, although a good officer of high education, is not the man to "go on a raid."

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—The New-Orleans *Era* has a report from Mexico that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN reached the City of Mexico on the evening of June 8, where an immense torchlight procession had been got up for his reception. Before the show was over a shower extinguished the torches, and during the darkness, as MAXIMILIAN and his escort were passing a house, a vessel filled with nuisance was cast from the roof, and the odoriferous contents were spattered profusely upon the august person of His Majesty and one or two of his friends. The inmates of the house were immediately arrested.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Panic About Gould and Curry—Its Causes—Departing Miners—Who They Are, and Why They Leave—The Comanche—Fishing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 13, 1864.

On my return from Virginia City a few days since, I found the stock market here under the pressure of a "panic," the cause of which nobody seemed to know. Gould & Curry stock, which has heretofore stood first, and which has stood the test of a tight money market without much deviation in price, had fallen from $3,900@$4,000 per foot to $2,500. Holders were forcing it off at these ruinous rates, without knowing any good cause or reason, except that others were doing it. There were rumors that the vein had been exhausted, and no more ore was coming out of the mine; that the quality had fallen off, and that money had been borrowed to pay the last dividend—all of which served to alarm those who held the stock as collateral security for money loaned, and, without stopping to ascertain the truth or falsity of these rumors, they rushed it into the market just at a time, too, when money was "tight," and the consequence was the great decline in price. Having just returned from Virginia City, where nothing was known of any such alarming assertions, I was somewhat amused at the frantic folly of certain capitalists here who should have stood up to the rack, and arrested the tide, and protected, instead of sacrificing their constituents. I knew the rumors were false, as I had occasion to pass the mouth of the lower tunnel of the mine, where I saw the usual amount of ore coming out daily, and observed its quality, which I knew something of, having been engaged in reducing the ore of the mine, and I knew there was no diminution in quantity or quality. As nearly as can be ascertained, the panic was caused by two or three little circumstances that amounted to nothing at all: Firstly, Mr. BONNER, the new Superintendent, a gentleman of experience and ability, saw that, without detriment to the working of the mine, he could reduce the expenses considerably, and, as a matter of economy, discharged a large number of surplus workmen—rumor had it one hundred and fifty. He found he could dispense with this force, and it was his duty to reduce expenses as far as possible; this conveyed the idea that the vein must have given out. Secondly, Mr. ANDREW MCCREARY, a large owner in the stock, recently returned from Europe, was at Virginia City; also, Capt. R. H. PEARSON, who owned largely in it. MCCREARY, probably for the purpose of realizing a large amount of money which he had engaged to contribute as his pro rata of the cash capital of a heavy banking house which will be announced in a few days, ordered some of his stock sold. Capt. PEARSON, finding that money loaned in Virginia City commanded an interest of five per cent. a month, saw a better profit in such use of capital, and ordered a portion of his stock sold also. The fact that these two generally considered shrewd operators were selling stock, at once threw a suspicion upon matters at the mine, and, coupled with the discharge of workmen, kindled the flame, and the excitement of foolish money lenders added, and under the pressure of a tight money market, and forcing such a large quantity of stock upon it, was more than it could bear, and down it went to $2,500 ⅌ foot. There was not available capital sufficient among the more confident to handle it. At this stage of the proceedings the house of BARRON & Co. stepped in, and, it is rumored, purchased nearly all of the 200 feet, or thereabouts, put upon the market. Orders by telegraph from your City for the stock at these prices began to pour in, and, the second day after, the price rose to $3,200@$3,300—an advance of $800 per foot in two days, but fell back Saturday, under the pressure of a tight steamer day, and the limit of New-York orders, to $3,000. Of course the buyers withhold from advancing on themselves, and as money for investment is scarce, and the capital that can be spared for this object is in a few hands—operators have the game in their own. They have only to stop buying to have it recede to their figures, although the quantity now in the market is limited. Small holders who were able to stand firm have recovered in a measure from their fright, but alas for poor victims of money lenders, their stock was slaughtered remorselessly, and, in most cases, failed to realize the amount borrowed, which leaves a margin, over the left, for future settlement. The contract or note a man signs when he hypothecates stock here, gives full power to the money lender to cut his client's throat at will, and he can sell him out of house and home without a moment's warning. Those of your capitalists who telegraphed orders to purchase Gould & Curry stock at the panic price will make a good thing of it, as the dividend now paid regularly ($125 per foot) is equivalent to 5 per cent. per month in gold coin, nearly equivalent to 10 per cent. in paper, to say nothing of the profit coming.

Under the influence of the panic, poor Ophir went almost out of sight. I thought we should have to fire guns to bring it to the surface, as they do to raise drowned people. It went down to $600 per foot, but finally rallied and closed at $800.

If some snug little company of half a dozen capitalists would make all their arrangements very quietly and absorb the Ophir, which they could do by judicious management—get it into few hands, turn out the present board, and manage it more as a private institution, it would make all concerned rich. At present it labors under greater difficulties than any mine can stand in the way of incompetency and stupidity. It will be necessary to sink a new shaft and go deeper, when plenty of good ore will be found. I will agree to buy up the Ophir for any party, and take my commissions out of future dividends, under a new order of things, or no pay. I did not set out to advertise, but I have gone and done it, and will stand up to it.

By this steamer, CHARLES S. STRONG, Esq., the pioneer Superintendent of the Gould & Curry, leaves for your city. Mr. STRONG's administration of the affairs of the Gould & Curry mines have won for him the praises of all scientific men, and the approbation of the directors and stockholders. His labors have been immense, and the ardent devotion of his talents and energies to his duties have been so destructive to his health that his physicians peremptorily or-

dered him to resign his position, which he was finally compelled to do, greatly to the regret of every officer employed and stockholder of the mine. The directors, on accepting his resignation as Superintendent, temporarily installed him as President, but his health would not permit of his performing the duties; and, after a sojourn of a few months at the warm springs near San Jose, he has been compelled to seek your shores, in quest of that greatest boon, health. The Gould & Curry mine to Mr. STRONG is as familiar as Broadway to an old New-Yorker, as a matter of course, as every shaft, tunnel and foot of working has been under his eye and direction, and the splendid works of the Gould & Curry will long remain as monuments to his energy, genius and skill. CHARLEY is a good fellow, and he needs rest, so don't bore him in pursuit of information; wait until he gets well, and then he can talk to you like a father. The former Secretary of the company, Mr. J. C. S. WADSWORTH, is somewhere among you, "slashing around," and as all the financial business of the mine has passed through his hands, he can tell you where "the little joker lies." He is "a nice young man," owns lots of stock, and is a bachelor, fancy free, and we want him married, that it may be fulfilled which was prophecied when he left. Set your caps, young ladies, rig out your studding sails and spankers, and bear down on him. Bunsbyfy him, marry him, and the Lord have mercy on his—ears.

P. S.—"Our own correspondent" will share with the TIMES any little commission received from modest young gentlemen who can't speak up for themselves—(all communications treated confidentially.)

By this steamer, Capt. MERRITT and party of divers return to your city, after having accomplished the laborious and skillful job of rescuing the iron-clad *Comanche* from what seemed almost a case of total loss. It is a feat which stamps the Captain and his men models of untiring energy and skill. When I saw them first, preparing for their herculean labors, it seemed like sheer folly to undertake it, but they *have* done it well, and achieved a reputation that ought to make them fortunes. They have taken an iron steamer, with all her great guns and ammunition, from the bowels of a sunken vessel, lying at an angle of 46, (never knew any other angle but 45,) headforemost in mud and on her beam ends, and placed it on dry land, without the loss of a single minute past—taken the ship from her position, and she now rides at anchor—a worm-eaten hulk, it is true, but they have done their par. (and so have the worms theirs.) I wanted to see Capt. MERRITT before he left. I have a project to invade the private chest of F. Neptune & Co., and the locker of Jones & Co., doing business on Water-street, way down below. I have no hesitation in announcing that Capt. M. and his party could wreck old Neptune's quarters easily, and the booty would be great, and perhaps the beauty. These mer-men should seek mer-maids for divers reasons. We bid good-bye to Capt. M. and his party with many regrets. Long may they wave.

The clipper ship *Garibaldi* brought out 200 cases spirits turpentine, the first that has strayed this way for a year. The same lot had been sent here once before, and sent back to New-York. It now comes to us again, but as the market is supplied with a better article manufactured in Oregon and California, the owners are thinking seriously of returning it once more to its muttons. I should think it was time to Partingtonize the name, and call it "spirits of serpentine." The owners of it will be getting rather low-spirited over it soon; however, nothing like perseverance; they may strike a short market some future day; as it travels by ship, it should not be kept in carboys—such old ones as these are getting to be. I presume the holders will say they have been trying to get into tin a long time.

How about that opera company; is it coming? Miss RITCHINGS, of whom, I believe, I made not very complimentary mention in my last, has made her appearance here in English opera, followed by "Traviata," and to-night essays "Lucretia Borgia." She has drawn full houses and is well received. She sings better than we anticipated, and is making many friends. Her voice is flexible, shows cultivation, and she can outtrill any artist I have heard yet. If she was properly and *freshly* supported, she would draw well. As it is, we have to endure the irrepressible BIANCHIS—the never-to-desert-us BIANCHIS. And JOHN GREGG, who gives bow-wowing around the stage on a pair of very uncertain legs, always groggy, and John Grog has become his permanent appellation. The old man of the mountain was an accommodating old cus-tomer in comparison with the BIANCHIS. They never *will* go. They came here about five years ago, have been going ever since, and have taken sixteen farewell never-to-return benefits, but here they are. When they came they were a slim, genteel couple; but now, the Signor looks like a baked apple, with four short pegs stuck in for arms and legs. He has not seen his toes for a year, and the Signora, oh! she can't get her notes clear of herself; they fall inside the circumference of her delicate shoulders and bust, and go tumbling down, the lord only knows where, reverberating in the distance like a huge rock falling down a mining shaft. I know it is mean to say such things of them. for they are really very clever, well-meaning people. I would praise them justly to the skies if they would only clear out and give us a chance to hear some new voices not so ponderous. Send us something new and we will exchange our gold for their notes without any discount.

I am indebted to JOHN CONROY for a splendid day's fishing on Lake Bigler, the famous sheet of water near Virginia City, 28 miles long and 10 wide, 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. A gentleman in New-York sent me a fine lot of CONROY'S tackle, and on it a couple of trolling baits made of horn, nicely got up in imitation of a minnow, with 12 hooks in clusters of three. I make it a rule never to pass a stream or sheet of water without a "fling" at it with a fly just for a flyer, and on my return from Virginia tarried at the Lake House for a day's fishing. There are half a dozen wise old heads about the house, who know it all, and when they saw my light tackle they set up a guffaw, said I would lose the fixins' the first time I had a bite, and wanted me to use their rude tackle, a spoon of lead in imitation of a fish to troll *tail foremost*. I declined; we went out in a boat with an oarsman to pull, letting out 150 feet of line. We fished four hours, the lead bait never caught a fish, not even a nibble. My fancy bait caught 20 splendid spotted lake-trout, the smallest being one pound, the two largest, one five and one six, without the loss of a hook, nor of a trout that once made a dash at it. The laugh did not come in when we returned, but there was a searching for coin in old buckskin purses, and a collection taken of $20 to purchase that hook, but a hundred wouldn't buy it. I held it up and asked them just to jump at it and try it for themselves. I am going up again in two weeks, and will, perhaps, report my success. I am certain I shall land a 12-pounder next trip. I would suggest to JOHN CONROY that he tries the experiment of making the bait of gutta percha instead of horn, and let the gimp be stronger and hooks a trifle heavier. I know that orders will go on for about a cord of this trolling bait, which suits the lakes and rivers of California and Nevada exactly. Stand by for my next statistics on fishing in Lake Bigler, or Tahoe, as it is now called, having been changed on account of the unpopularity and coppery proclivities of honest JOHN BIGLER, our former Governor—which reminds me of a little story. A member of the Legislature, from one of the Cow Counties, in the course of a political speech, and alluding to BIGLER'S stumping the country about, says: "Gentlemen, you have all heard of Lake Bigler, the most beautiful sheet of water on earth; it lies among the mountain tops of the Sierras, but JOHN BIGLER lies all over the State."

PODGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Address by the Union State Central Committee.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union State Committee, has issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisements of the soldier. In the olden times the Democratic leaders, such as JEFFERSON, JACKSON, SNYDER, and SHULTZ, insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which the soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel, above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly Democratic argument, the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapperal, the heats of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men, fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to spppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government, within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war, waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen, under the same circumstances, voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman, while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of the defenders be disregarded, as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it, both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers.

When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest, and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic, to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence, and those who run no danger of life, limb or property, in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent, and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "*You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children!*" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accomplished by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldiers actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow-citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond, each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Goverment to a reunited Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

Bandages for Wounded Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave, through your columns, to call the attention of those working for the soldiers, and especially those whose contributions are sent through the "Woman's Central Relief Association," to the following very important fact:

All bandages, whether bleached or unbleached, should be made of *shrunk* cloth; otherwise, as the wounds are dressed with cold water, the bandages shrink after having been applied, which causes the men much cruel and needless suffering. This has of late been sometimes forgotten by those sending contributions from the country to the association.

Old linen and muslin should have the seams, hems and selvedges cut off before sent. If this rule was observed it would save us a great deal of trouble, which is especially desirable just now, as we have a lack of workers at the association during the Summer.

ONE OF THE WORKERS AT THE ASSOCIATION.

A REBEL COLONEL IN NEWARK.—The feelings of the loyal residents of this city have been somewhat excited within a few days, by the conduct of a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel now in this city on parole, who has been rendering himself very obnoxious by public avowals of his treason, and his anxiety to return to the South and resume his warfare against the Government. He has been lounging about the bar-rooms of one or two public houses, singing rebel songs, praising Capt. SEMMES' recent letter concerning his captures, denouncing President LINCOLN, &c. The "Colonel," who rejoices in the high-sounding name of "THOMAS JEFFERSON STANTON," says he is from Natchez, Mississippi, where he left a wife and family, the former of whom has since died. He and four brothers entered the rebel service, and he was taken prisoner by Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and from thence sent to Fort Warren, where he was confined 14 months and then released on parole, being required to report to Gen. DIX in New-York City every week. STANTON says he has endeavored several times to be exchanged, but his efforts have been always unsuccessful. He has disposed of a gold watch and other articles since his sojourn North, and is now nearly destitute. He freely avows his desire to fight again in the rebel cause, and loses no opportunity to insult the loyal feeling of our people by his treasonable sentiments.—*Newark Advertiser, July 6.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Excursion to Rost's Plantation—Address by Gen. Sickles and Others—A Grand Cavalry Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Yesterday morning a party of about forty persons, among whom were Gen. SICKLES and Staff, Gov. HAHN, Mrs. Gen. BANKS, &c., started for a visit to the Rost Plantation. This plantation is already known to you, as formerly belonging to Judge ROST, and now leased by the enterprising firm of BARTT & DAVIS. The fine steamer *Jennie Rogers* was chartered for the occasion, and GILMORE'S Band, which has recently arrived from Port Hudson, added greatly to the enjoyment of the day. At half past 9 she left the levée, band playing and flag flying; at about 12 reached the plantation. After a substantial lunch, the ladies and some of the gentlemen started to ride around the plantations under the escort of their gentlemanly and liberal host, Mr. DAVIS. During the ride a heavy shower came up, which, however, did not at all dampen the ardor of the party, whatever might have been its effect on their wearing apparel. On their return dinner was announced, and the repast that followed spoke well for the liberality and hospitality of the host. After the substantials were disposed of, Mr. DAVIS rose, and in a few pertinent remarks, proposed the health of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES. As the General did not seem inclined to respond, loud cries of "SICKLES, SICKLES," arose from all sides of the table. Finding it impossible to escape, the General rose and in a modest and graceful speech, expressed his satisfaction at all he had witnessed, and at the handsome manner in which he had been entertained by Mr. DAVIS, closing by saying: "If *this* is campaigning in the Department of the Gulf, I can surely make a good report of it." The health of Maj.-Gen. BANKS was then proposed, and, in the absence of the General, responded to by Col. WILSON, his Chief-of-Staff, who gave, "The clergymen of the party, Drs. NEWMAN and GUYON." Dr. GUYON first replied; then Dr. NEWMAN, in a somewhat lengthened address gave an account of the interview between Bishops CAPERS and CALHOUN, on the subject of the division of the Church. The excellent Doctor was obliged to cut his "sermon" short, in consequence of one or two of the darkies, who had taken a glass or two of champaign, becoming somewhat excited, and gesticulating rather vehemently, as the Doctor warmed with his subject. The party then adjourned to the parlor and galleries, and witnessed some grotesque dancing by the youthful darkies, while the band played for them. It was an interesting sight; all sizes and shades joined in the rude dance with a spirit and energy that was wildly exciting. Wine was then brought to the parlor, and another terse and eloquent speech from Gen. SICKLES ended in proposing the health of Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON. The English Consul replied to the first, and the Captain of the *Tisiphone* to the last. Mr. ROBERT SHANNON, of your City, then offered "Mr. SPEIR, the junior partner of the firm of B. & D." Mr. SPEIR replied in a few words, and gave "the ladies of the party," which met unbounded applause. The party then adjourned to the steamer, and started for home, well pleased with their visit. Vocal and instrumental music added to the pleasure of the sail, and at the suggestion of one of the gentlemen, the commodious cabin of the boat was cleared for dancing. A few danced, but the ladies generally preferred the fresh air of the deck. At eleven the boat reached the levée, and the party separated universally gratified with their excursion.

A grand cavalry expedition is about to start for *somewhere*, and in a few days you will probably have startling news. Horses have been "gobbled" by Government in a most startling manner. Milk and bread men were left to get their carts home as best they could, while Government officials appropriated their "Arab steeds." Even gentlemen's private stables have been cleared of their contents, and not a few are to-day mourning the loss of valued and valuable horses.

The health of the city continues good—the weather not uncomfortable.

M.

CAPT. DRAKE AND THE CREW OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER ISABEL.

PERSONS CAPTURED RUNNING THE BLOCKADE TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 25.

The readers of the *Times* will remember that about two weeks ago we published an account of the capture, off Galveston, of the steamer *Isabel*, by the United States steamer *Admiral*, while attempting to enter that port laden with munitions of war for the rebels. It will also be remembered that we stated that while on the way up the Mississippi, the *Isabel* was discovered leaking badly near Quarantine Station, and before she could reach shoal water, disappeared, and was supposed to be a total loss. We are glad to be able to state that she will be raised in a few days without much difficulty, and that the injury she has sustained will be comparatively small. The *Isabel* was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Captain-General of Cuba, and was considered a first-class vessel. In company with the *Harriet Lane* she had successfully ran the blockade out of Galveston, a few months previous to her capture, and was returning laden with munitions of war, when she was discovered and captured by the *Admiral*. It was one of the most important captures of the war.

Her crew arrived in this city a day or two ago. They number in all, officers and men, about twenty-six. Capt. DRAKE, the former commander of the *Isabel*, is perhaps the most successful blockade-runner afloat or ashore, he having succeeded twenty-two times in entering and passing out of blockaded ports during the war.

When the *Isabel* was discovered on board the *Admiral*, the latter immediately headed for her, and for some hours it was a *stern* chase. When at last the *Admiral* approached within range, her guns opened on the *Isabel*, and it was not until the latter was struck three times and crippled by a shot which entered at water-line, that she hauled down the rebel flag and surrendered.

A prize-crew from the *Admiral* was then sent on board the *Isabel*, and while they were on the vessel, as well as Capt. DRAKE'S crew, Capt. DRAKE was arrested in the attempt to destroy the vessel and all on board, by firing the magazine.

This and other desperate acts and speeches proved him to be a dangerous man. He is now confined in Fort Jackson. He declares with an oath that before long he will be at his old business of blockade-running; but he may, perhaps, change his mind, when he learns the fact that hereafter all blockade-runners will be treated as prisoners of war, and that he and his crew, together with others of the same profession, will shortly take a sea voyage to the North in one of Uncle Sam's steamers, and under the command of one of Uncle Sam's Captains.

Capt. DRAKE is a native of New-York, and is only 28 years of age.

GENS. CANBY AND SICKLES VISIT THE STATE CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

From the Era, June 24.

By invitation Gen. CANBY and Gen. SICKLES visited the Constitutional Convention yesterday, at 1:30 o'clock.

As they entered the hall the doorkeeper announced their approach, and the convention arose and remained standing until they were seated on the platform. The President of the convention then delivered the address of welcome.

Gen. CANBY briefly and appropriately responded, thanking the members of the Convention for the invitation to visit them.

Gen. SICKLES responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I trust that I do not fail in any sense to appreciate the high honor of this reception. The civilian and the soldier go side by side in redeeming the country from the crime and devastation of this rebellion; and it is most true, as your President has so eloquently said, that your functions are not less important in the restoration of order and tranquillity than are the duties of the soldier in subduing the armed enemies of the Republic.

Let me assure you, gentlemen, that your labors attract the attention not only of the people of Louisiana, but of the whole Union. The President, the Congress of the United States, and loyal people everywhere, look with solicitude upon the great duty you have to perform, and upon its efficient and wise performance depends not only the future of Louisiana, but, perhaps, in no inconsiderable degree, the great work of reconstruction, which is the problem of our present condition. Louisiana did not share in the struggles of the Revolution, but her people were the descendants of our allies. When France ceded Louisiana to the United States she gave in that act an additional pledge of that alliance and that friendship which had been so precious to us in the dark days of the Revolutionary struggle. On your soil the flag of the Union was maintained by JACKSON against a foreign foe; LIVINGSTON had illustrated in his accomplishments as a civilian your early history; and you have erected a statue to the immortal CLAY—and I believe that LAFAYETTE, JEFFERSON, LIVINGSTON, JACKSON, CLAY—those whom you have delighted most to honor—if they were with you to-day, would rejoice in your noble patriotism, and applaud your greatest act—the declaration that henceforth and forever Louisiana is a Free State. [Great applause.]

Although this is my first visit to this beautiful city, where I have been delighted to see so many of the evidences of culture, enterprise and future greatness—remote as is my own home from you—I do not regard myself a stranger in your midst, for I know enough of my own people at home—I know enough of the inmost convictions of the American people to feel assured that under all circumstances, come what will and cost what sacrifices it may, Louisiana must and ever will be a part of the American Union. [Applause.]

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have already trespassed longer than I had intended upon your kind attention. [Cries of General, go on.]

I am accustomed to think, gentlemen, that I can, with more propriety than ever assume that "short speeches are always the best," and especially as I address you under some circumstance of personal inconvenience.

Gentlemen, your State has before it a glorious future. It is worth the sacrifices which the loyal men of Louisiana have made for it. Be assured that although loyalty everywhere is prized and justly prized as a jewel, the loyalty of those who have been faithful to the old flag, under the terrors and tortures of rebel rule, as you have been, commands the heartiest and the largest homage.

We have passed through one cycle of our history and our progress. Our nation has ever been powerful, and we have been accustomed always to revere it as great. But it certainly contained within itself an element of dissolution that always occasioned to the early fathers of the republic profound alarm. Whatever of calamity and of suffering this rebellion has brought with it, it at least has done for us this great good—it has restored to our Constitution and our polity that symmetry which was necessary to security, and has removed the only serious element of danger which, in the judgment of the wisest framers of the Constitution, menaced our safety.

To recall the past is impossible; to improve the present is our duty; and to look to the future is the part of the statesman. The past we are proud of; but that is consigned to history. The America of the future—a nation entirely free from ocean to ocean—will be a greater and better country than even we could boast of before. [Great applause.]

Let us, then, in our respective spheres, do all we can to promote this great end. Let us feel impressed by the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and let us be guiltless of any act of injustice to others. Let us prove that, in our system of government, we find resources for every trouble—a shield against every danger. Let us prove to the advocates of aristocracy and despotism that free institutions and liberty are self-sustaining. Let us prove that no combination of foreign powers with the wiles and intrigues of their diplomacy, that no internal danger, even though it be the most stupendous rebellion of modern or ancient times, is powerful enough to overcome that love of free institutions, that intelligence, that patriotism, that indomitable will which are characteristic of the American name. [Enthusiastic applause.]

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE,

From the Era, June 24.

In the discharge of the duties of his office, it became necessary for Col. GEO. H. HANKS, Superintendent of Negro Labor, to make inquiry of the Judges and Justices of the Peace in relation to the legal status of the colored population of this State. A letter which the Colonel addressed to Recorder LEAUMONT was by that gentleman referred to the Attorney-General of Louisiana, B. L. LYNCH, Esq., who returned him the following reply:

In reply to the inquiries set forth in the letter of Col. HANKS, placed by you in my hands, for my official opinion and answer, I have to say:

On the 22d of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, setting forth, that on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1862, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof should then be in rebellion against the United States, should then, thenceforth and forever, be free.

Furthermore, the President announced that, on the 1st day of January, 1863, he would, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, should then be in rebellion against the United States.

The President, on the 1st day of January, 1863, *did* accordingly issue his proclamation, declaring the State of Louisiana to be one of the States then in rebellion, and proclaimed that all persons held as slaves within that State, with the exception of those in certain parishes, were and should be thenceforth free. The parishes exempted from the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation were the following: St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, which excepted parishes were left in the condition as though the proclamation had not been issued.

On the 11th of January, 1864, Major-Gen. BANKS issued a proclamation abolishing Slavery in the above-named thirteen parishes, exempted in the President's proclamation. This proclamation was not disapproved, and perhaps suggested by President LINCOLN.

The present State Government was reorganized under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, "except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate or relate to Slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons existing within its limits, was suspended and declared to be inoperative and void."

Whether the President and his subordinate, Gen. BANKS, in their action, were warranted by the Constitution of the United States, upon military necessity, need not be inquired into here. I believe they were constitutionally empowered to issue and enforce the proclamation aforesaid. Be that, however, as it may, you and I, and all loyal citizens of Louisiana, have sworn to support those proclamations, and abide by them, so long as they are not declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the nation.

I am therefore of opinion that all negroes and persons of color in the State of Louisiana are free *de jure*; that all negroes and colored persons in Louisiana, within the Federal lines, are free *de jure et de facto*. I think they have a legal right to testify as witnesses in courts of justice, for and against white persons, as well as each other; that they may sue and be sued in all cases; that they are entitled to trial by jury, to the writ of habeas corpus; in short, that they stand on the same footing before the law as white aliens residing in the country, except that they have not the right to become citizens of the United States under the Constitution as existing at present.

The officers of the Government may establish a system of police for their government and management, but cannot hold them as slaves or serfs after the aforesaid proclamations.

A GUERRILLA CHIEF.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The guerrillas captured in Bayou Black are said to have been some of BAILEY VINCENT'S men. A history of this guerrilla chief will be found interesting.

Before the war BAILEY VINCENT resided at Franklin, on the Teche. He was always a man of loose habits, and a desperate character.

Just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, he brutally murdered an Irishman at Brashear City. He asked him a very insulting question, to which the Irishman replied in a similar manner, when VINCENT drew a bowie knife and cut him down. For this crime it is said that he did not even appear before a magistrate, and no steps whatever were taken to arrest him.

It will be remembered that soon after the battle of Bull Run, a Federal soldier was shot while looking out of his prison window. The party who committed the inhuman act is said to have been BAILEY VINCENT. When the rebels discovered that the whole North were highly indignant at the cowardly murderer, they considered it advisable to break him of his command, and BAILEY VINCENT returned to his native town and State, and immediately set to work raising an *independent* command. Those who chose to enlist he received with open arms, and those who did not wish to enlist he conscripted.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

From the New-Orleans Times.

From a gentleman who is supposed to know, we learn the following interesting account of how blockade-running is managed by the Confederate Government, the parties who own the vessels, and the captains who command them. The steamers running the blockade are owned principally by stock companies in Nassau, Havana, Mobile and Charleston. The Confederate Government owns the whole of the cotton shipped. One-half is allowed the parties owning the steamer, and on the remainder 14 cents per pound in specie is paid as freight, providing, of course, that the vessel arrives at a port safely with her cargo. In case of loss, the Confederates lose their cotton, and the owners their ship.

The Captain of the blockade-runner receives $1,000 in gold each trip, or, rather, on entering a Confederate port he receives $500 in gold from the Confederate Government, and on his safe arrival at Nassau or Havana with his cargo of cotton, he receives from the owner of the vessel an additional sum of $500.

A STEAMER SUNK.

From the New Orleans Times, June 29.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, the United States transport steamer *Planter*, Capt. MILLER, in coming to the wharf, opposite Customhouse-street, ran into the United States transport steamer *James Battle*, striking her abaft the wheelhouse, on the starboard side, with such force as to carry away some fourteen or fifteen of her timbers, and forcing in her starboard wheelhouse. The *Louisiana Bell*, lying inside of the *James Battle*, had her hull stove in against the wharf by the great force of the concussion, and sunk in about five minutes.

The officers of the *James Battle* state that the *Planter* run into their boat under full headway, at the speed of about eight miles an hour. The *Battle* had just been overhauled and thoroughly repaired by Government. The *Louisiana Bell* was owned by Government, and was running daily between the city and Chalmette.

SEIZURE OF GOLD.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 29.

On Saturday afternoon last, $2,000 in gold was seized on board the *Joseph Pierce*, just previous to her departure. The parcel was directed to a party in Natchez. Another package of $5,000 was also seized by a detective the Saturday afternoon previous. It was handed to the clerk as a valuable package. When opened by Col. CHICKERING, it was found to contain $5,000 in gold. It was intended for a party beyond the lines, and was from a prominent firm in this city.

REGISTERED ENEMIES.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 31.

Registered enemies will be ordered to report to Maj. PORTER, Provost-Marshal, who will furnish transportation beyond the lines.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The question having arisen as to who exercised the functions of Military Governor of Louisiana, this has been set at rest, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, by the following letter from President LINCOLN, which was presented in the United States District Court as evidence of Gov. HAHN'S right to exercise the functions of Military Governor:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

His Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana:

Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana. Yours, truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Important Letter from Secretary Chase.

From the (Washington) National Intelligencer.

We are sure we need not invite the attention of our readers to the following exposition of the present financial situation, as given by the late Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. Like all that has emanated from the pen of Mr. CHASE in his treatment of similar topics, it will be found equally lucid in point of statement and cogent in point of argument.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1864.

SIR: In previous communications to the Committee of Ways and Means, I have on several occasions expressed the opinion that in order to ensure sufficient means even for considerably reduced expenditures, a large increase of internal revenue was indispensable, and that this increase should be such that the internal revenue and the receipts for customs would be equal, at least, to one-half the national expenditures.

On the 4th of December, 1862, I estimated the expenditure for the fiscal year which ends to-morrow at $745,413,183 20, and the revenue from all sources at $223,025,000, and I expressed the opinion that the expenditure, not met from revenue, could be provided for by loans.

This opinion rested upon the expectation that success would attend our arms; that the rebellion, if not crushed within the year, would receive such fatal blows that its complete suppression within a brief period would be assured; and that the year would therefore close with diminished and diminishing expenditure.

The reduced expenditures of the first quarter of the now closing fiscal year, and the general condition of affairs at the commencement of the present session of Congress in December, 1863, seemed to justify this opinion, and to warrant the expectation that the amount to be provided by loans would be far less than was anticipated in December, 1862, and I reduced my estimates accordingly.

Events have shown that the original estimate was most correct. The expenditures, increased by new bounties, by new levies of troops, and by the great disbursements incident to the vast movements now in progress, have not only gone beyond my second estimate, but have largely exceeded my first. The revenue, however, has also largely exceeded the second, and by several millions also my first estimate.

The necessity of meeting these expenditures, recently so rapidly augmented, has led to the increase of a circulation beyond its due proportion to wants for money payments, and to the offering of bonds in quantities beyond the immediate demand for home investment. Hence, depreciation in currency and in the market value of bonds. There is no good reason, in general, except over supply, for any considerable difference in purchasing power between a United States five dollar coin and a United States five dollar note; nor for the disposal of United States five per cent. bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, for less than par in notes or coin. The injurious influences of over supply have now, however, been aided by fears of ill success in military operations, and by other alarms excited by the unscrupulous acts of enemies and traitors.

To ensure a fair price for bonds and to provide for a gradual reduction in the volume of circulation, and thereby ensure a diminution of the premium on gold, it seems absolutely essential to reduce the amount of prospective loans.

To effect this latter reduction, there are but two ways. Expenditure must be reduced or revenue must be increased. The best way is to reduce expenditures and increase revenue.

In the internal revenue and tariff bills which have just received the sanction of the National Legislature, it was doubtless the intention of Congress to increase revenue by the full amount required by the public exigences; but I am constrained to think that this intention has by no means been accomplished.

The aggregate revenue from all sources for the year closing to-morrow will reach, as estimated, $242,000,000; from customs, $103,000,000; from internal revenue, $109,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, including sales of gold and exchange, $30,000,000. The expenses will reach, excluding two months' pay of the army due July 1, 1864, according to the best estimates that can now be made, $880,000,000. The amount in excess of revenue is $640,000,000. The necessity of providing this large sum from loans in various forms has caused the present condition of affairs.

The aggregate revenue from the tariff for the next fiscal year cannot be safely estimated at more than $60,000,000, and the income from miscellaneous sources may be set down at $10,000,000, with a chance of increase, if the Insurrectionary District Trade Bill shall become law, to $35,000,000. I have caused careful estimates to be made of the probable income from internal duties by Collector OLTON, of New-York, and Acting Commissioner ROLLINS, and their experience and soundness of judgment lead me very confidently to rely on their conclusions. Collector OLTON estimates the amount at $220,000,000, and Acting Commissioner ROLLINS at $223,000,000. Taking the highest amount, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the year cannot be set down at more than $318,000,000.

The expenditure of the year cannot be stated even with tolerable accuracy; but there is nothing in our experience which will justify the setting of it at less than $750,000,000. It is more likely to reach $800,000,000 or $850,000,000. Take the mean sum and deduct the $318,000,000 of expected revenue, and the difference is $482,000,000 to be raised by loans. Can this be done? The Loan Bill only provides for $400,000,000, and that is the very largest sum, in my judgment, that can reasonably be attempted.

There remains, then, $82,000,000 to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seem to me to require imperatively that it be raised by an increase of revenue. With such an increase it is probable that our credit will be so improved that all the great objects already indicated can be accomplished.

It is useless to expect any increase in the miscellaneous receipts, and it is not probable that any further revision of the tariff can be had at this session.

I have therefore directed Collector OLTON to examine the Internal Revenue Bill, with a view to ascertain whether the needed increase can be obtained by modification of its provisions. He has performed the duty and proposes:

First. That the assessment of the annual income tax imposed by the act be brought forward from May 1 to Feb. 1, and that this tax, as well as that on articles in schedule "A," be made payable before the 30th April. This will not increase the tax, but will make available for the next fiscal year about $20,000,000 which would otherwise come into the second.

Second. He proposes also an increase on income tax additional to that already assessed for the current year equal to the difference between that tax and the tax imposed by the act just passed.

Third—He proposes also a limitation of the rent to be deducted from income to $200.

Fourth—He further suggests a tax of three cents per pound on raw or unmanufactured leaf tobacco, and advises an increase of the tax on smoking tobacco from twenty five cents to thirty-five cents per pound, and on chewing tobacco from thirty-five cents to fifty cents per pound.

Fifth—He proposes also an increase of the tax on malt liquors from one dollar to two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

Sixth—He further proposes to abolish the distinction between wholesale and retail dealers, and to impose a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on sales of all dealers over $1,000 a year.

Seventh—And he proposes, finally, to increase the tax on spirits from $1 50 to $2 per gallon, and to impose a tax on spirits on hand of fifty cents per gallon.

In these several propositions I fully concur, except in that of increasing the income tax of the current year. In lieu of this I respectfully suggest that a special war tax of five per cent. on all incomes be collected.

I transmit herewith the letters of Collector OLTON and Acting Commissioner ROLLINS, with a detailed estimate by the former of the produce of the law as it now stands, in which the latter substantially concurs. I transmit, also, a paper marked "B," in which Collector OLTON states the reasons which are believed to justify his several propositions.

The changes proposed will, it is estimated, produce the following additional sums of revenue:

1. Difference between rate on income by old and new bill, added to tax of current year	$15,000,000
2. Tax on leaf tobacco	10,000,000
3. Increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco	6,000,000
4. Increase of tax on malt liquors	4,000,000
5. Tax on dealers' sales	5,000,000
6. Tax on spirits on hand	20,000,000
7. Increase of tax on spirits	5,000,000
8. Add the amount not increased but brought from next into current year	20,000,000
Making an aggregate of actual or virtual increase	$85,000,000

Under ordinary circumstances I should not presume to ask the consideration of Congress to amendments of a law so recently enacted, but, under the circumstances actually existing, I feel myself constrained to do so. The reasons of economy in favor of sufficient revenue from taxes can hardly be overstated, while the considerations connected with the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, seem of themselves decisive. Who will not prefer to be taxed twice what is proposed in the bill, rather than see the army suffer or its operations hindered? Or, what is substantially equivalent, the credit of the Government seriously impaired? Every dollar now collected by tax will, in my judgment, save three dollars of debt.

Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. T. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The Royal Society of London have now in preparation, under the supervision of a committee, an undertaking of great importance to the literary and scientific world. It is a systematic index to all the articles contained in the transactions and proceedings of the learned societies of the world. It will include the titles of papers published by the academies of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Italy, the States of North America and Great Britain. These titles now fill sixty-two manuscript volumes. They begin with the year 1800 and are brought down to 1861. It is difficult to estimate the amount of waste of time and labor of the student arising from ignorance of what has already been achieved in the several departments of science, and none but those who have endeavored, in the investigation of perhaps a single subject, to explore the contents of scientific periodicals, can judge of the weariness and discouragements of the task. These will all be obviated by the systematic index which is to be printed without any unnecessary delay. The largest collection of these academic transactions and proceedings in America is undoubtedly that contained in the library of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Particular attention has been paid to complete it by purchase and exchange, and the index above-mentioned will furnish a key that renders the contents available to students throughout the country.

—The Female College at Poughkeepsie has made a good commencement of its Fine Art Gallery and Library. Through the munificence of Mr. VASSAR, the founder of the Institution, the collection formed during many years of study and research by the Rev. E. L. MAGOON, of Albany, has been secured as the nucleus of a gallery intended to illustrate the progress and scope of the fine arts as elements of culture, and the esthetic development of the human race. The paintings and drawings include choice specimens, chiefly of the most famous modern artists of England and America. Among the former are found the names of STOTHARD, LANDSEER, TURNER, (including some of the original dawings of ROGERS' *Italy*,) and others, equally eminent. The books are of the most valuable character, and are especially rich in illustrations of the various branches of Christian art, the architecture, painting and sculpture of the "Ages of Faith." They are generally very fine copies, and have frequently a unique character imparted to them by the presence of proof engravings, original sketches, autographs, &c., of their authors and artists. Mr. MAGOON'S intense sympathy with the fine arts and their professors has led to the enrichment of his collection, particularly from foreign sources, with many articles that money could not purchase. Its appropriation to a public object, places at once the Female College on an eminence—as far as this important subject is concerned—absolutely without a rival among the educational institutions of the country.

—The second part of GOETHE'S "Faust" has never yet been adequately rendered into English, the difficulty of the task having apparently deterred the numerous translators of the first part from undertaking it. The most successful of these was undoubtedly Dr. JOHN ANSTER, now professor of civil law in the University of Dublin. His poetical version of "*Faust*," first published in 1835, and though now for many years out of print in England, and ranked among scarce books, arrived at the unusual distinction of being twice reprinted in Germany; and after an interval of thirty years Dr. ANSTER has just completed his work by the issue of the second part, through the house of Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. Almost as long a time elapsed in its original composition, as it appears by a prefatory note of the translator that the third act, the "Hélena," was floating before the poet's mind in the year 1800, while it was not until the final year of GOETHE'S life, a few days before his last birthday, that his conclusive revision was given to it. A copious introduction affords all the aid possible for interpreting the enigmas, harder than those of the sphinx, of this strange composition. Even in a translation, the poetical beauty of many passages is obvious, and Dr. ANSTER feels equal to his author, but almost succumbs under the crowd of his commentators. "To say the truth," (he remarks,) "I am weary of these interpretations; for while I think I see the thought, it is often one that refuses to clothe itself with English words." The achievement is a remarkable one, that is likely to live in our literature.

—The new edition of *The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*, based on the work of that title by LOWNDES, and carried through with enormous research by Mr. BOHN, is just finished by the issue of the tenth part, which concludes the alphabet. To all buyers or readers of English books it forms a companion of indispensable necessity. The editor now announces that he is engaged on a Supplement, intended to include the books of the various Printing Clubs, Publication Societies, &c., not brought out in the ordinary routine of the Trade, and requests the transmission of lists of such works with any particulars of them interesting to collectors and literary men, in order to give every possible completeness to his undertaking. It is to be feared that Mr. BOHN will not be able, for want of the proper materials, to include the United States in his plan. Such a work for America is daily becoming more needed, in view of the constantly increasing number of Historical Societies, Antiquarian Republication Associations, &c., and the subject becomes of commercial importance when, as was seen at the recent sale of Mr. WIGHT'S library in New-York, two small tracts of a few pages each, printed by "The Bradford Club," (so named after the first New-York printer,) sell for sixty and seventy dollars each, after a brisk competition.

—There was a general complaint last Christmas of a dearth of illustrated books, showing that publishers had not reckoned on the lively demand that then prevailed for choicely embellished literature. Though we are now scarcely at Midsummer, various notes of preparation are heard, which show that the complaint will not need to be repeated, and numerous works of high artistic character may be looked for during the coming Fall. The pencil of Mr. HOWES', one of our most favorite book illustrators, has been laid under contribution by two houses. Messrs. APPLETON & Co. announcing an edition of Dr. ARTHUR CLEAVELAND COXE'S *Christmas Ballads*, with seventy-four designs by him, and Mr. GREGORY will issue an elegant volume on *The Adirondack Country*, comprising a poem, by ALFRED B. STREET, with landscape illustrations, also from Mr. HOWES' pencil. Mr. SCRIBNER will have ready a richly and elaborately ornamented volume, illuminated in gold and colors, entitled *Christian Armor*, and also a charmingly executed specimen of typography, *The Book of Rubies*, a collection of love poems, edited by a well-known literary man. Other books of a sumptuous type will be announced later in the season.

—English literature is indebted to the liberality of a Parsee Merchant, for the rendering accessible one of the most ancient and curious theological monuments of the world. The *Zend Avesta*, popularly attributed to ZOROASTER or ZERDASHT, the Bible of the ancient Persians, and still the object of veneration by their descendants, *The Glebir, Fire-Worshippers, or Parsees*, though edited in the original language by Dr. SPIEGEL and other German scholars, has never until now been rendered into any modern European language. Dr. BLEECK, a distinguished Orientalist, has just produced an English version at the expense of a Parsee gentleman, MANCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, who, on returning to India, has taken the whole edition with him for distribution among his brethren, except one hundred copies retained for sale among English scholars. Dr. BLEECK claims for the Zend Religion that it "certainly taught the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments for centuries before these doctrines were current among the Jews," and there are many circumstances connected with it that give interest to the study of its authentic documents and records.

THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

We continue to make extracts from our foreign and domestic files of incidents of interest connected with the combat between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*:

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT BY A PARTICIPANT.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, Friday, June 24.

Believing that you wish as soon as possible to receive from a participant a description of our combat with the *Alabama*, I send it to you as witnessed from our own decks.

Our ship, the *Kearsarge*, was lying at Flushing, Holland, when we received a telegram from Minister DAYTON (Paris,) stating that the *Alabama* has arrived at Cherbourg. We immediately put to sea with all haste and came down here, taking the *Alabama* quite by surprise by the suddenness of our appearance upon her track. We remained outside this port, but communicated with the consular agent here, and through him we received a sort of challenge from SEMMES, who stated that if we remained off the port he would come out and fight us. Also that he would not detain us long.

We cruised off the port five days, until the 15th of June, when our perseverance in guarding the port was rewarded, and we saw the much-vaunted starry ensign floating on the breeze as the *Alabama* came boldly out under the escort of the French iron-clad *La Couronne*. The latter retired into port after seeing the combatants outside of French waters.

The *Alabama* came down upon us at full speed until within a distance of about three quarters of a mile, when she opened her guns upon us. We did not reply for several minutes, but ranged up nearer, and then opened our starboard battery, fighting six guns, and leaving only one 32 pounder idle. The *Alabama* fought seven guns, working them with the greatest rapidity, sending shot and shell in a constant stream over our heads. Both vessels used their starboard batteries, the ships being manœuvred in a circle about each other at a distance of from five hundred to one thousand yards. Witnesses on shore say that we made seven complete circles during the action, which lasted a little over one hour.

Our shot, particularly the eleven-inch shells, made fearful havoc among the enemy. The first one killed three men and wounded nearly the whole gun's crew where it exploded. Finally, we placed a shot in the rudder part of the *Alabama*, disabling to some extent her steering apparatus. Almost at the same another of our shots entered her coal bunker, abreast of her engine, forcing her bunker inboard and showering the machinery with coal, which prevented her from making progress for a short time, when she set her sails to the breeze, and tried to run in toward the French shore.

We were on the watch, and by a rapid movement headed her off, and got into fighting position on her port or weak side, a very successful and decisive manœuvre. On that side she had but one gun, and we gave our broadside into her with the greatest precision, doing fearful damage to her hull. We shot away her flag, but in a few minutes it was run up again at her mizzen truck. A short time longer we kept our cannonade, when she hauled down her flag, and we ceased firing.

In a few minutes she gave us, very unexpectedly, a couple of shots more, and again we opened our batteries upon her. This, however, continued but a very short time, for she soon showed a white flag in token of surrender, and sent a boat on board of us to ask assistance in saving the wounded, as she was in a sinking condition. We immediately launched two boats, the other two having been riddled by shot, and sent for the wounded, but before the boats got alongside, the once formidable *Alabama* settled by the stern, thrust her bow far out of water, and then disappeared beneath the waves, carrying down no one will ever know how many of the poor victims.

Previously to this, after the firing had ceased, and it was evident that the *Alabama* was sinking, an English steam-yacht, which had been observing the fight at a distance, came up alongside of us, and asked permission to assist in picking up the wounded. Of course it was granted as an act of humanity, but by so doing we were robbed of half the fruits of our hard-earned contest; for the yacht moved up ahead of us, lowered her boat, picked up SEMMES and several of his officers and crew, and then stood away with all haste for the English coast. Then we saw through the ruse that SEMMES had no doubt planned beforehand for his escape, in case of his defeat, but we could not follow and leave the poor unfortunates still in the water, so we remained by them until all were picked up. Thereafter we steamed into this port, and came to anchor.

We had picked up in our boats sixty-five of her crew and firemen, and five officers living and one dead. Of the men, fifteen were seriously wounded, two dying on board of us. We had only three men severely wounded. As soon as we came into Cherbourg the wounded men were all sent to the hospital, as our accommodations on board were not so convenient for their proper treatment. We paroled all the other prisoners, except the officers, for we are unable to keep so many on board, or send them to the States.

According to the account of the master of the British steam-yacht *Deerhound*, she landed forty at Southampton. Probably this is exaggerated. But taking it as true, and adding those we picked up, and nine which the French pilot boat rescued, there are about one hundred and twenty accounted for, leaving over thirty-two who inevitably went down with her when she sunk.

The officers of the *Albama* say that they numbered on board about one hundred and fifty, all told, but they give no account of those who joined her after she arrived here at Cherbourg. The number of these will never be known, but several of the most experienced gunners of the English naval reserve went on board the night before the action on purpose to point the guns. They were old, practiced seamen, who had seen service in the English navy, and were supposed to be able to sink the *Kearsarge* or disable her guns in half an hour. SEMMES promised them that before noon they should be on board of us.

During the action we fired one hundred and seventy-three shots. The *Alabama* certainly fired many more. At the first part of the action she fired two shots to our one. But such rapidity of firing was only accomplished at the expense of accuracy. Our shots were fired with astonishing precision and wrought fearful havoc on the enemy. We were struck fourteen times in our hull, and an equal number of times in our rigging.

Two shots struck our chain armor abreast of our boiler, but did not enter the ship. Another 100-pound rifled shell struck under the stern, and glancing down lodged in our rudder post, where it still remains, too firmly imbedded to be removed. Fortunately, the shell did not explode. Had it done so it would have carried away our rudder and rendered our ship nearly unmanageable. Although it was the latter part of the action that we received that shell, still, had it exploded, the fate of the *Kearsarge* might have been similar to that of the *Alabama*.

Another shell struck our smoke-pipe about eleven feet above the deck and exploded, tearing a hole three feet in diameter, and covering me and my men with a shower of fragments of iron, but none of us were much injured.

The *Kearsarge* was not in the least degree endangered by the missiles she received. We are in as good condition as ever, and ready for another term of service on the high seas. Our object in coming into Cherbourg was to land the wounded, and we have remained here to patch up our smoke-pipe.

The *Alabama* carried eight guns, and it is also said that in addition she had two 12-pound howitzers on board. The eight guns referred to were one 100 pound Blakely rifle, one 68-pound pivot gun and six 32-pounders in broadside.

The *Kearsarge* armament is seven guns, viz., two 11-inch smooth bore pivot guns, one 30-pound rifled gun, and four 32-pounders in broadside.

Our Commander, Capt. WINSLOW, after the action was over, and during the afternoon, had all hands mustered on the quarter-deck, and there was offered solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God, who had given us so signal a victory.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE KEARSARGE.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by the Chief Engineer of the *Kearsarge*, two hours after the engagement:

"We have met the celebrated pirate *Alabama*, and sunk her, after one hour and thirty minutes hard fighting.

She came out of Cherbourg about 10 A. M., accompanied by the *Couronne*, (French iron-clad.) When at about one mile from us, at 11 o'clock, she commenced firing; we waited twenty minutes, until we got the range we wanted, and then commenced. After fighting one hour and five minutes, we had the pleasure of seeing her haul down her flag, (which had been twice shot down,) and surrender.

Before we could get our two good boats to her (the others were riddled with shot) she *sunk*, beautifully. We had hardly got warmed up, and were expecting to fight several hours. Only three of our men were wounded; one of the three, a quarter gunner, lost an arm. No officer was wounded.

We picked up six officers and sixty-nine or seventy men. SEMMES and his First Lieutenant, KELL, were either drowned, or were picked up by the English steam yacht *Deerhound*, belonging to JOHN LANCASTER, of Liverpool. They ran away with all they saved, after we had asked them to assist us. Thus have SEMMES and about ten of his officers sneaked off, probably.

We are now in Cherbourg, sending her wounded men ashore and burying two of her dead. We received no damaging shot, though we fought some time at about 500 yards, and were hulled fifteen times. Our chain armor, put on by me over a year ago, saved our boiler from a rifled 100-pounder.

They felt confident of whipping us in half an hour. We could have whipped the *Florida* at the same time I think. We beat in speed and everything else. One 100 pound rifled shot is now in our bunkers; our smokepipe is also badly damaged; also two boats ruined.

The French Admiral and all the officers who witnessed the action say it was brilliantly done. The action took place about seven miles from Cherbourg, and was viewed by thousands.

We all laughed and talked throughout the fight, and were perfectly cool. W. H. C.

GENERAL DETAILS.

THE ANGLO-REBEL VERSION.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Thursday, July 22.

On Sunday night the news of the disaster which has overtaken the *Alabama* spread through the secession colony settled here. At first but few of the particulars of the naval combat were known. All that was certain was, that the *Alabama* had had her screw shot away, her engines damaged, a rent torn in her side, and had gone down. The first telegram which reached Paris from a naval officer describes the *Alabama* as having been torn in pieces by an 11-inch shell. With the South all was gloomy apprehension, and nothing could equal the anxiety felt with regard to the fate of Capt. SEMMES. It was not until noon on Monday that the intelligence of his arrival at Southampton reached this city, and in some manner deadened the blow.

It is only about ten days ago that the *Alabama*, after a long cruise, put into Cherbourg; her bottom was so foul and her machinery so in want of repair that she could only make eight instead of fourteen knots. The French authorities refused to allow her to repair, as according to neutrality laws, the *Alabama* was in a fit state to put to sea. That she could not steam at her usual speed did not constitute an actual danger, and belligerents can only repair in neutral ports such damage as threatens the safety of a vessel. The *Kearsarge*, informed that the *Alabama* was lying in Cherbourg, immediately appeared off that harbor, and was warned by the French Port Admiral to keep at a respectful distance. Capt. SEMMES applied for leave to coal, in order to reach Charleston. This request was granted. Once coaling completed, it was clear that the *Alabama* must either try and steal away or make a bold fight of it. She had accomplished her mission at sea, and had forced all the merchants of the United States to make use of British papers and British colors to protect their commerce. Some of the *Alabama's* officers had been sent to serve temporarily on board the unlucky *Tuscaloosa*, and were in Paris when the former vessel was coaling at Cherbourg. The officers received orders to rejoin their old ship, which had not her full complement, and they went to Cherbourg for that purpose. A few days before putting out to fight, Capt. SEMMES wrote a letter to his commanding officer here, stating that the *Kearsarge* was off the port; that she was showing her colors in a defiant way, and that it was his intention to accept the challenge. The Confederate authority here had nothing to say against this determination, thinking that, barring just one of those accidents which happened, the conflict would have gone the other way. That it was nearly doing so will be seen.

The action between the two ships, how they fought round and round each other, and the *Alabama* wished to come to close quarters, and the *Kearsarge* to avoid them, has been fully described, but the following particulars, which have been gathered from official sources, will still be found of interest.

The crew of the *Kearsage* report a fact, which reminds one of the experiments made with the *Normandie* during the trial cruise of the French plated squadron. The *Normandie*, when several tons weight of her shot and stores had been brought on deck, was remarked to roll much less heavily than when they were in her hold, and consequently further from the centre of gravity. It was found that the nautical qualities of the *Kearsarge* were improved by the addition of the chains and planking, which saved her from destruction. An officer who has examined her could see where several shot had struck without penetrating her. FREEMANTLE, an excellent gunner, thinks this may have been owing to the *Alabama's* powder being bad. A great quantity of it had got caked and had to be thrown away, and what remained seemed to have lost a good deal of its force.

There can be but little doubt that indifferent ammunition went far to save the Federal vessel. One large shell lodged in her stern-post (which should have gone through) and failed to burst. Another shell took off a man's arm, uncapped itself all right, but did not explode. On the other hand, all the Federal missiles which struck, struck with success—first making the *Alabama* helpless, and then sending her to the bottom. One of the 11-inch shells went right through the *Alabama*—right through both bunkers and machinery. There is a French law to the effect that no person can remain a prisoner in France more than twenty-four hours, and this applies even to men on parole, should men paroled wish to take the benefit of the act. Great regret, of course, is felt that SEMMES could not be taken. The United States Government and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York offered $500,000 for the destruction of the *Alabama*, but they looked forward to the redoubtable Captain gracing a "long triumph" up Broadway. The boats of the *Kearsarge* looked sharply about among the men struggling in the water for so fine a prize. A young officer has recorded in a letter that he was swimming close to a *Kearsarge* boat with his uniform cap on, but he was taken no notice of, the crew evidently searching for some particular person. He at last managed to get into the French pilot-boat.

It appears that when Capt. SEMMES was in the water he felt weak from his wound, and gave his ship's papers to a sailor named MARS, (not Neptune,) who had more than once distinguished himself by his courage. MARS pocketed the papers, got his Captain on to a life-buoy, and was instrumental in screening him from the *Kearsarge* men, who were asking after him. MARS himself got picked up by a Federal boat, but he jumped overboard again and swam to the French pilot-boat, and is now safe at Cherbourg with the Captain's papers.

When Mr. DAYTON heard the news, he immediately telegraphed to Cherbourg not to parole the officers; they are meant for the New-York market. Two subaltern officers are all who have been captured, and as trophies the Federals can only show an old drum and the dingy. The drum is one which SEMMES took from a marine regiment, which he captured some time ago on board the *Ariel*. If more relics be required, the *Alabama* lies in 10 fathom water.

It must be stated that the *Kearsarge* has treated her prisoners with the greatest attention and courtesy.

When the *Alabama* was starting, a Confederate Captain, who has been unable to obtain a ship, volunteered, but Capt. SEMMES refused to take him, as by doing so he would have infringed maritime law. But perhaps the Cherbourg authorities acted rather strictly in not allowing officers borne on the books of the *Alabama* from rejoining her from Paris. They would allow no reinforcements, and not a plank or nail to be added to the ship.

The poor men who fell were buried on Tuesday, and above each has been placed a simple head-stone. Those neither paroled nor prisoners wish to serve the Confederacy again. One poor man, a Frenchman, not having drawn the conscription, is hiding away in an awful fright of councils of war, &c. It is to be fervently hoped that he will escape the pains and penalties to which he has rendered himself liable.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 23.

The *Phare de la Manche* publishes some additional particulars respecting the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. The crew of the *Alabama* was composed of 22 officers and 122 seamen. The name of the commander of the *Kearsarge* is WINSLOW. He is a Southerner, but took service with the North. He and Capt. SEMMES served in the same ship. Three of the crew of the *Alabama*, who were wounded during the engagement, died on board the *Kearsarge* after amputation. There are 11 wounded in the hospital with fractured limbs and burns. The Surgeons expect to save them. Dr. LLEWELLIN, the Surgeon of the *Alabama*, is the only officer supposed to have perished in the *Alabama*. Another officer who was wounded and was picked up by a boat sent out by the Port Admiral of Cherbourg died on board the boat. Five officers were saved by a French pilot named MAUGER. These officers were landed in the afternoon at Cherbourg; one of them named ARMSTRONG received a slight bruise in the left side from the fragment of a shell. MAUGER likewise landed seven seamen picked up by him. During the afternoon 52 of the crew of the *Alabama* who were received on board the *Kearsarge* were landed at Cherbourg. The number of wounded on board the *Kearsarge* is not known, nor is it known whether the commander of the *Kearsarge* during the long stay he made at Brest did not enlist some experienced gunners. It appears, according to the statement published by the *Phare*, that some doubt existed at Cherbourg as to whether any action would take place. It says further that the report of a challenge having been given and accepted is not true. All doubt, however, ceased at 7 on Sunday morning. The *Alabama* got up her steam at that hour, and the commander of the French iron-plated frigate *Couronne* sent an officer to inform Capt. SEMMES that his ship would escort him to the limit of the French waters, that she would not weigh anchor until after him, and that he would not in any way interfere with her movements.

The preceding day Capt. SEMMES, whom several persons had earnestly advised not to engage the *Kearsarge*, had shown himself inflexible on that head, replying that he would prove to the most incredulous that his ship was not a privateer, intended for the attack solely of merchant vessels; that he was in a warlike port; and that he had consulted different French officers, who all declared that, in his situation, they would fight. Who could blame him for regarding military honor in a higher point of view than any political feeling?

At 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Capt. SEMMES told M. BOAFILS, the agent of the Confederate Government, that he was a Roman Catholic, and, as he could not assist at divine service the following day, he asked M. BOAFILS to promise him to attend mass, and to have it offered up for him. This request was religiously executed. Everybody aware of these facts was convinced of Capt. SEMMES' inflexible resolution when they saw the *Alabama* sail out of the western entrance at 10 o'clock, and, when out of the harbor, change her course toward the *Kearsarge*, which was coming from the east. The first shot was fired at 11 o'clock, the Federal and Confederate vessels being at the time eight naval miles from the Cherbourg breakwater. The *Kearsarge* was a heavier vessel than her antagonist, and her machinery was better protected by chains. The *Alabama* carried eight guns, six of which were 30-pounders—one on her stern of 56, and a pivot gun on her poop of 100 lbs.

The *Kearsarge* carried one gun less: four were 30-pounders, two of 150, and one on her fore-deck. The two ships from the commencement of the action presented their right sides to each other. They sailed round five or six times, the *Alabama* always endeavoring to approach her adversary. Shots were exchanged during an hour, but not so well aimed by the Confederate as by the Federal, who fired patiently and accurately, having the advantage of skilled gunners. Nevertheless, the *Kearsarge* received a shot at the beginning of the action which would probably have sunk her were it not for the chains with which she was protected. She received several other shots which damaged the plating, and one ball struck her stern-post six inches from her rudder. The *Alabama* received a shot in her machinery at the commencement of the action, and from that moment the crew fought the ship with water up to the knee—some say up to the waist. A second shot, which shattered her screw, caused her to sink stern foremost. Even before the decisive shot, the *Alabama* had diminished her fire, and let off her steam. The *Kearsarge* continued her fire at a long distance; the Confederate hoisted sail while the Federal continued firing.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The *Daily News* publishes an account of the recent action off Cherbourg, and the circumstances attending it, differing materially from the accounts which have already appeared. This reporter of the engagement, who was an eye-witness, says:

"I returned late last night from Cherbourg, where I had been a witness to the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. I regret to see that some of the London papers are perverting and falsifying the facts, so as to do great injustice to the gallant officers and men of the *Kearsarge*. The fight began about 11 A. M., and ended a few minutes after 12, lasting a little more than an hour. The *Alabama* fired about 17 shots at the *Kearsarge* before the latter fired a gun. The *Kearsarge* fired 173 shots. She was struck in the hull seven or eight times, but has sustained no important damage at all, and is perfectly ready for active service. She has a crew of about 165 men, that of the *Alabama* being about 147. The *Aalabama* had eight guns, the *Kearsarge* only seven. The firing of the *Alabama* was very inaccurate; that of the *Kearsarge* was excellent. A large pivot gun was particularly effective. The *Kearsarge* is spoken of as being iron-clad; she was no more iron-clad than the *Alabama* might have been had they taken the precaution. She simply had a double row of chains hanging over her sides to protect her machinery. Two shots from the *Alabama* struck these chains, and fell harmlessly into the water. The *Kearsarge* picked up 73 men, one dead body, and two men who have since died on board. She also took five officers. Capt. WINSLOW would now have all the officers and men of the *Alabama* as prisoners, had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of an Englishman who carried the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The club will be indelibly disgraced unless they take measures to repudiate and condemn the conduct of Mr. JOHN LANCASTER, owner of the yacht *Deerhound*. I have no doubt that this yacht was in the harbor of Cherbourg to assist the *Alabama* by every means in her power; that she did so I know; her movements before the action prove it. When the *Alabama* went down, the yacht, being near, was hailed by Capt. WINSLOW, and requested to aid in picking up the men in the water. The request was complied with, and the *Deerhound*, after having rescued, as supposed, about 20 persons, including Capt. SEMMES and First Lieut. KELL, immediately left, running toward England. Capt. WINSLOW says the reason he did not pursue her or fire into her was that he could not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron, could act so dishonorable a part as to carry off his prisoners, whom he had requested him to save from motives of humanity. Capt. WINSLOW considers SEMMES and his officers bound upon their honor to give themselves up as his prisoners of war. About five minutes before the *Alabama* went down a boat from her came to the *Kearsarge* with an officer, who surrendered the vessel, and then asked permission to return with his boat, to assist in picking up the men. This was granted, when the officer left; and after rescuing a number—principally officers, I understand—he went on board the English yacht and escaped. Please excuse the hurried style of this letter, but I was anxious that, while Capt. SEMMES and his party are being *fêted* for their glorious conduct, you might be apprised of these positive facts. The *Alabama* hauled down her colors and ran up a white flag at least ten minutes, I should judge, before she went down. Prisoners taken from the *Alabama* state that, about 3 o'clock in the morning before the engagement took place, the chronometers in the *Alabama* were transferred to the English yacht *Deerhound*, then lying in the harbor, not far from the *Alabama*. The *Deerhound* was, in fact, acting as tender to the *Alabama* before the action."

THE DEERHOUND.

From the Eastern Morning News, June 22.

This vessel, which has now deservedly obtained a world-wide reputation, from the part she took in the celebrated encounter in the Channel between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, has arrived in the Humber. She left her moorings at Southampton on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening was peacefully anchored off the Corporation Pier, at Hull.

The *Deerhound* was built after the same model, in the same shipyard at Birkenhead, and by the same builders as the *Alabama*, Messrs. LAIRD & Co. It would only require to pierce her sides for guns, to increase her dimensions and lift her a little higher above the water, to make it impossible for the builder himself to distinguish. She is a three-masted vessel, built of steel, with a screw propeller; with a tonnage, per builder's measurement, of about 190, and engines of a nominal power of 70 horse. When in her usual trim she steams 13 knots, being about two knots beyond the flight of the *Alabama* at her best.

It has been hinted by a London cotemporary, the *Star*, that an arrangement was made with the *Deerhound* by Capt. SEMMES, before the memorable engagement, that the yacht should hover about the combatants and render assistance to the Confederate ship, and it is covertly insinuated that it was to prevent her crew from becoming prisoners of war that she was so readily at the rescue. These insinuations are most flatly denied, and indignantly repelled, by Mr. LANCASTER and his captain. They did know that Capt. SEMMES had determined to engage the *Kearsarge*, but no arrangement of any kind was thought of or needed. The *Deerhound* steamed out of Cherbourg about an hour before the *Alabama*, and awaited anxiously the result of the combat, which they saw to be inevitable. It is scarcely necessary to state that had the fate of the *Alabama* befallen the *Kearsarge*, there would have been the same haste to rescue, and the same generosity to shield and shelter her crew. And, moreover, it is but fair to add, that, but for the opportune presence of the *Deerhound*, it is difficult to see how the forty men she picked up, and their gallant Captain, could have been saved. Without making any reflections on the Commanders of the *Kearsarge*, both the officers and crew of the *Deerhound* confirm the published statement of Capt. SEMMES, that the Federal sloop did fire four or five shots after the flag of surrender had been hoisted.

When the *Deerhound* steamed to the spot where her prototype had just disappeared, the crew were swimming in all directions among the spars and floating relics of the sunken ship. The boats of the *Deerhound* were lowered into the sea, and manned in fewer seconds than we employ in describing the act. One after another was picked up floating in the surging waves, with only their shirts and drawers to cover them, and exhausted and excited with their work of havoc. In such a scene, what could be stranger than music? And yet there it was. There, upon a slender raft, sat a dauntless Norwegian, beating on the end of a drum that had floated near him a dirge for the loss of his vessel and brave shipmates, a dirge sounding o'er the deep, scarce less of regret than defiance.

Mr. LANCASTER had on board at the time of the action Mrs. LANCASTER, two sons, a daughter, and a governess. He is not at present with his vessel, but will rejoin her on Saturday.

THE SURGEON OF THE ALABAMA.

From the London Lancet.

DAVID HERBERT LLEWELLYN, who perished in the noble performance of his duty in the late action off Cherbourg, was the son of the Rev. DAVID LLEWELLYN, perpetual curate of Euston Royal, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough College, was an articled pupil of Dr. HASSALL, of Richmond, and subsequently studied his profession at Charing Cross Hospital, from 1856 to 1859. He was silver medalist in surgery and chemistry. He was with the *Alabama* throughout the whole of her eventful career, and was much respected by all on board. We are enabled to give a copy of the last letter which we believe he ever wrote. It was addressed to Mr. TRAVERS, the resident medical officer of Charing Cross Hospital, and is as follows:

CHERBOURG, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

DEAR TRAVERS: Here we are. I send this by a gentleman coming to London. An enemy is outside. If she only stays long enough, we go out and fight her. If I live, expect to see me in London shortly. If I die, give my best love to all who knew me. If Monsieur A. DE CAILLET should call on you, please show him every attention. I remain, dear TRAVERS, ever yours, D. H. LLEWELLYN.

How poor LLEWELLYN did his duty as a man and a surgeon may be judged by the following touching episode which was seen to occur during the late battle: The whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. FULHAM being sent in charge of them to the *Kearsarge*. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship—Mr. LLEWELLYN. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. Noble and self-denying as was the conduct of the late surgeon of the *Alabama*, we are proud in the conviction that the same chivalrous spirit animates the medical officers of the united services of this kingdom. There has been much talk of their being "non-combatant officers;" but where are we to look for greater heroism or self-devotion, "even at the cannon's mouth?" And yet LLEWELLYN was the type of a class whom the Admiralty and the Horse Guards have thought fit, by every means in their power, to degrade and insult. No wonder, under such circumstances, that the service is now so unpopular that there are more than 300 vacancies which cannot be filled up. The cause in which the real hero of the late naval duel perished is not one which can be acknowledged by any national testimonial; but we are glad to hear that his fellow-students contemplate the erection of a tablet to his memory in the hospital in which he has so greatly distinguished himself, and in which his kindly and generous spirit had gained for him the greatest esteem and affection. It would be a fitting monument to his memory, and we trust that it will be placed in so appropriate a place.

MR. SLIDELL.

"Several journals," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "enter into details, more or less exact, on the participation which Mr. SLIDELL is said to have had in the incident which has just taken place off Cherbourg. We are requested to state that Mr. SLIDELL was not aware, until the evening before the engagement, that Capt. SEMMES' intention was to go out to meet the *Kearsarge*. Mr. SLIDELL had besides neither the right nor the desire to give any orders to the commander of the *Alabama*. Had he been consulted he would have probably not hesitated to incur the responsibility of giving a counsel in conformity with the nature of the particulars which he had obtained as to the respective force and conditions of the two vessels. Capt. SEMMES did, however, refer to his superior, that is to say, to the naval officer of the Confederate navy on service in Europe, who gave an entire adhesion to his project. We believe also that we shall not be contradicted in adding that the line of conduct followed by Capt. SEMMES has unreservedly the approbation of Mr. SLIDELL."

CAPT. WINSLOW AND ADMIRAL DUPOUY.

"The Captain of the *Kearsarge*," says the *Moniteur*, "has called on Admiral DUPOUY, at Cherbourg, to thank him for his attention, and to assure him that he always intended to scrupulously respect the French waters, but that he could not feel the less gratified that the *Couronne*, by returning into the roadstead, had testified the confidence felt in the assurances which he had given. The officers of the *Alabama*, who are now at Cherbourg, have also expressed to the Maritime Prefect, in their own name and in that of the crew, their gratitude for the care and consideration they have met with, both before and after the combat."

A TESTIMONIAL TO SEMMES.

The Londan *Telegraph* and *Herald* both publish the following:

SIR: It will doubtless gratify the admirers of the gallantry displayed by the officers and crew of the renowned *Alabama* in the late action off Cherbourg, if you allow me to inform them, through your influential journal, that it has been determined to present Capt. SEMMES with a handsome sword, to replace that which he buried with his sinking ship.

Gentlemen wishing to participate in this testimony to unflinching patriotism and naval daring will be good enough to communicate with the chairman of the committee, Admiral ANSON, United Service Club, Pall-mall; or, Sir, with your obedient servant,

BEDFORD PIM, Hon. Secretary.
Junior United Service Club, S. W.

N. B. In order to give a larger number of friends the opportunity of contributing, the subscription is limited to a guinea each. June 23.

SEMMES' WOUND.

From the Lancet.

Capt. SEMMES sustained a somewhat painful blow on the back part of the right hand from the splinter of a shell which had previously shot away a man's arm. There are three small openings over the posterior part of the metecarpel bones, accompanied with considerable tumefaction extending up the arm. Dr. WIBLIN, who is in attendance upon Capt. SEMMES, does not consider that the splinter penetrated to the bones, nor does he consider the injury of a serious character. The sailors are all now quite well.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The recent fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, which *has cost the Confederate Government the loss of a vessel as valuable as an army*, should be, as Sir JOHN HAY remarked, a warning to us, not to be too confident with untried vessels. Here was a sloop manned by a picked crew of as brave hearts as ever were borne upon the ocean, conquered by a vessel of similar size, and sunk with comparative impunity. The armament of the *Kearsarge* consisted of 2 11-inch Dahlgren guns and 6 32-pounders, with a small rifled piece for a chase gun, &c. That of the *Alabama* of the same number of 32-pounders, a rifled 100-pounder, and a solid 8-inch shot gun (68-pounder.) It seems to us that Capt. SEMMES had too high an opinion of his so-called 100-pounder, because it was a rifled gun—ignorant probably that it was the size of bore and largeness of the powder charge which constituted the power of the gun. Measured by this standard, the rifled pivot 100-pounder was not half as effective as his 8-inch solid-shot pivot-gun, which in its turn, was not half so powerful as either of the *Kearsarge's* two 11-inch pivot-guns, and probably not one-third as effective when fired against a wooden ship entirely unprotected by armor. The 32 pounders on each side were about equal, and of comparatively small account as to influencing the fate of the action, which was evidently decided by the pivot-guns. In addition to his vessel's carrying a much more powerful armament, the Captain of the *Kearsarge* had taken the wise precaution to make use of temporary armor, consisting of chain cables fastened along her sides to some distance before and abaft the engines and boilers, which were thus so effectually protected that the *Alabama's* shell broke up against it and fell back harmlessly into the sea; her round shot, being of cast-iron, fared no better; and, beyond stripping off a little of the thin wooden sheathing which covered over the cable of the *Kearsarge*, this vessel appears to have received no damage.

The palm, therefore, of care and skill must be adjudged to Capt. Winslow and his First Lieutenant: and it must be a matter of pride to these two officers, confessedly among the most practical and best gunnery officers of the Northern States, to have achieved so important a triumph at such a slight cost to their vessel and crew.

This action should remind us of Capt. BROOKE's victory over the *Chesapeake*, previous to which not a few reverses were met with by our naval forces through want of tempering the zeal and energy of our officers with discretion; or rather, we would say, through the senseless persistency of our then Admiralty Board in sending vessels of inferior size and guns to cope with the more powerful ships of America. The *Shannon's* brilliant exploit, in the sight of thousands of lookers-on, was mainly, if not entirely, due to the superiority of her crew in handling their guns. They thoroughly understood their work, and felt confident of the skill of their able Commander. Another war will see a new weapon introduced of which we have little or no experience, viz., the rifle; and we cannot be too careful as to being assured that our seamen know thoroughly how to handle it with advantage. The national honor is dearer to us than the good or bad character of weapons, be they those of ARMSTRONG or WHITWORTH; and a heavy responsibility will lie upon those who select the naval ordnance for our future contests. We cannot disguise the fact that hitherto rifled ordnance has been far from the great success that was at first anticipated. We therefore trust that the rifled gun selected for our navy, will be able to fire advantageously the round ball or round shell, in addition to its own special projectiles. True, the elongated shell has a large powder capacity, but if the shell is liable to stick in loading, of what great value is this quality? The *Kearsarge's* 11-inch guns fired round shell containing about six pounds of powder—no slight charge. These guns did their work well, and we confess to be in favor of simplicity and of shot that will readily roll home, for the exciting period of close quarters.

We have no intention to decry Capt. SEMMES' conduct in having accepted—perhaps in a moment of excitement—the challenge from an enemy of superior force, beyond remarking that it appears to us, to say the least of it, to have been very imprudent. Capt. SEMMES' mission was to cripple the merchant navy of the Federal States, unless, indeed, he could have got rid of the *Kearsarge* in the same smart manner as he made the *Hatteras* disappear. The *Alabama's* loss to the Confederate States is a very serious affair. The *Alabama* was, it may be recollected, built in the best manner by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead. She was of equal strength, and constructed precisely of the same materials and fastened in the same manner as are all vessels of her class in the Royal Navy. The engines were also in every respect equal to those of Her Majesty's ships. It is immaterial to know where the *Kearsarge* was chain-plated. We are told by some that she underwent the operation in America, by others that the work was done in the Downs, and by others that Cadiz had been selected by her officers as a quiet spot where an armour casing could be applied. Capt. SEMMES was ignorant of the fact, and therefore lost his ship by shot and shell telling upon him before he had the remotest chance of carrying his foe by boarding. In the first place the combatants fought on an extended circle, and it strikes us that had either one or the other been provided with double screws, the advantage would in all probability have rested with the one so fitted. In the next place we have been taught that our wooden frigates, corvettes and smaller vessels may be so dealt with, and thus partially, if not effectually, be made to keep out all shell except those of steel. At this moment the fight has been most opportune for us. We may be, while we are now writing, drifting into a war, and we have no vessels of a light draught of water the sides of which are protected by iron except LAIRD's rams, and they are not ready for sea, although, if diligence were used, one or both might be finished in six weeks or two months. We have two gunboats on the twin-screw principle recently laid down. These are both to be iron-plated, and are not to draw more than ten feet six inches, which is a right draught of water; but with all the haste that could be brought to bear upon them, they could not be sent to sea under a year. In the meantime, if required, we must make the best of the resources which money can place at our command.

DAHLGREN VS. BLAKELEY.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The superiority of the Dahlgren gun over Blakeley rifled ordnance and ordinary 32's, supposing the gunners of the *Alabama* to be as skillful as those of the *Kearsarge*, is proved by the recent encounter, which is about to cause such a profound sensation in America. The damage inflicted on the Federal cruiser is insignificant; but if it be the case that cables in double rows suspended over the sides of a wooden ship can cause solid shot to hop back harmlessly into the water, we think the Admiralty should try the effect of such a cheap defence of nations on their wooden walls. *If the gunners of the Alabama were trained on board the Excellent, as Capt. Semmes is reported to have said, if, in other words, they were trained British sailors who took service on board the Confederate, the case of the Dahlgren gun is still stronger.* Any way, there is the *Alabama* lying at the bottom of the sea, and there is the *Kearsarge* afloat and fit for work in Cherbourg harbor. At first, it seemed as if the Federal Captain was glad of the escape of Capt. SEMMES, whom his Government would have to deal with as a pirate, if they acted in accordance with their professions, but we see Capt. WINSLOW accuses the owner of the *Deerhound* of dishonorable conduct in running away with his prisoners. Now, if Capt. WINSLOW requested Mr. LANCASTER to pick up the drowning men, and keep them for him as prisoners, after the men had been saved, it would have been quite competent to that gentlemen to have refused to surrender them; but we think in the case of Capt. SEMMES and of his men, there are grave considerations, which require full inquiry and satisfactory explanation. Capt. SEMMES did not go down with his flag flying; on the contrary, he struck it some time before the *Alabama* sank—nay, more, he sent a boat to the *Kearsarge*, to say his ship was sinking; indeed, the correspondent of a daily cotemporary asserts he ran up a white flag after she struck her colors. If the *Kearsarge* fired several shot after the white flag was flying, Capt. SEMMES may conceive he was freed from the parole implied in these acts of surrender; but it must be remembered, though he charges the Federal Captain with something like inhumanity and indifference, that an English yacht was specially requested to proceed to the assistance of the crew of the sinking ship by the Federal officer, and that the *Kearsarge* picked up 68 men, which shows that she was not so very indifferent to the fate of the drowning men. There will be an outcry in America if Capt. WINSLOW makes reclamations; *nor will the proposal to present a sword to Capt. Semmes, emanating from an officer of the Royal Navy, tend to allay the bitter feeling which, no doubt, will be excited by the accounts of the way in which the news of the sinking of the Alabama has been received in this country.*

WHAT CAPT. SEMMES AND HIS FRIENDS HAVE TO REGRET.

From the London News.

Capt. SEMMES accuses the *Kearsarge* of having fired upon the *Alabama* five times after her colors had been struck. No mention of this prodigious inhumanity is made by Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*, who was within 300 yards at the close of the action.

Unfortunately it is not discrepancies of statement only that challenge attention to this naval engagement. There are two facts undisputed and patent to all the world, which, we fear, are susceptible of far graver notice. There is the fact of a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron flying the white ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet, and privileged to carry a warrant from the Admiralty, escaping with prisoners of war under shelter of a neutral flag, in violation of that honor of a neutral to which the Captain of the *Kearsarge* had confided them. There is Capt. SEMMES boasting that he had been fortunate enough (after, by his own account, hauling down his flag) to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag; and in the same breath congratulating his officers and men "that though they have lost their 'ship they have not lost honor." The best friends of Capt. SEMMES and of his cause should lament that when that gallant officer dropped his sword into the sea, he did not also sink his trumpet.

THE TESTIMONIAL.

From the London Telegraph.

It is simply mischievous and meddlesome for British officers to set about collecting guineas for Capt. SEMMES. Indeed, we should be neither displeased nor surprised to hear that they had received, in their capacity as servants of the public, an official rap upon the knuckles for their pains. To collect enough gold to buy a handsome sword would be easy enough, of course; everybody is agreed that the Captain of the sunken *Alabama* handled his swift ship with uncommon success, and that he fought her in her one and only engagement with sufficient courage to prove that, had his business been to fight instead of to plunder, he would have been a valuable officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The following is a correct list of the officers saved by the *Deerhound*, and consequently escaped being made prisoners: Capt. R. Semmes, John M. Kell, First Lieutenant; Arthur Sinclair, Jr., Second Lieutenant; B. K. Howell, First Lieutenant Marines; J. S. Bullock, Acting-Master; E. A. Maffatt, and E. M. Anderson, Midshipmen; M. O'Brien, Third Assistant Engineer; George T. Fulham, James Evans, Max Meulnier, and J. Schrader, Master's Mates; W. Breedlove Smith, Captain's Clerk, and T. Cuddy, Gunner.

—A dispatch dated Southampton, June 23, says:

"News has been received here from Cherbourg to-night, that from six to eight more of the *Alabama's* crew were drowned than at first stated, including Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, carpenter. Those saved by the French boat are expected here to-morrow.

The Hampshire *Independent*, of yesterday, says: "Capt. SEMMES has been received in Southampton in a becoming manner. There was no ostentation, and there is no intention to give him any public or official honors that we are aware of. The telegrams sent to London by REUTER's agent at this port are totally unfounded, although they have had the effect of calling down censure upon this community by some of the London papers. We protest against these misrepresentations, which are calculated to mislead the public at a distance, and bring the electric telegraph into the greatest contempt. There is no great banquet to be given to Capt. SEMMES by our leading citizens, and we should think that the wildest supporters of the South would hardly venture to compare him with GARIBALDI."

The French accounts all agree that it had been Capt. SEMMES' intention to board. A Cherbourg letter says:

"On Thursday last he entertained a large party on board the now extinct *Alabama*, and showed with pride to the ladies who dined with him the boarding hatchets and sabres (fresh ground) which were displayed on deck. He left with the Brazilian Consul all his gold, his papers, forty-five chronometers, and his will."

A letter in *La France* says:

"The wounded sailors from the *Alabama*, who were taken to the Marine Hospital, where they have been well cared for, said with joy to everybody by the way, 'The Captain is saved, the Captain is saved! We shall soon begin again!' The animosity between the sailors of the South and those of the North is such that yesterday they endeavored to fight with knives. The authorities found it necessary to put on foot all the naval gendarmerie, in order to prevent the spilling of blood."

THE YEDDO.

"The steam vessel *Yeddo*," says the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, "which has just been constructed in the buildingyard of M. ARMAN, of this city, and which is supposed to belong to the Confederate Government, left the roadstead yesterday morning. She had made a trial-trip on Monday last, and completed her preparations on the following day. The *Yeddo* measures 682 tons, and has a crew (entirely French) of 65 men. She is commanded by Capt. PATER, who is a native of France also, and was for a long time master of vessels belonging to Bordeaux. She is freighted with different kinds of goods, and is dispatched by M. ARMAN himself, through M. CAUSSE, ship broker. The *Yeddo* is bound for Amsterdam; everything concerning her departure, and the object and aim of her voyage, remained a profound mystery. To the last moment, the freighters, officers and seamen maintained an absolute silence to all the questions put to them."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A letter from Stargard (Pomerania) in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*: "Among the papers of a recently deceased inhabitant of this place have been discovered 23 manuscripts of MOZART. Among them are a sort of comedy called 'Apollo and Hyacinth,' set to music by W. MOZART, May 13, 1766,' and 'a symphony for two violins, two violoncellos, two hautbois, two horns, and three basses, by MOZART; Vienna and Olmutz, 1767;' a 'concerto for piano and orchestra, dedicated to the Emeperor LEOPOLD, Vienna, 1784,' and several symphonies composed at Salzburg."

—Lord HOUGHTON is preparing, as already announced, a new and revised edition of his *Life and Letters of Keats*, which will be published shortly by Messrs. MOXON & Co. A large number of interesting letters of the poet, hitherto unpublished, are in possession of his sister, Mrs. LLANDOS, a lady settled in Spain; but whether the new edition will include these, we are not informed.—*London Review.*

—Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' "Great Expectations" has been translated into French, by Ch. B. DEROSNE. Miss YONGE's new tale, "the Trial; More links in the Daisy Chain," is announced amongst the Tauchnitz reprints. Miss THACKERAY's "Story of Elizabeth," and Mr. MARK LEMON's "Wait for the End," have both been published in German, by WIEDEMANN of Leipzic.

—The London *Review* says: "As an instance of the abominable system of terminology at present adopted by chemists, we may mention that M. H. SCHIFF, in a monograph on some derivatives of ethylidene, states that he has succeeded in obtaining a chloride of *dimercurodiethylidenediphenammonium*. If any one out of the laboratory can pronounce this awful term, we shall be very much surprised."

—M. AUPIN, pupil of Professor MALAGUTI, has succeeded in obtaining silver in the saline residue, obtained by evaporating the water of the Dead Sea. One milligramme of silver is contained in two kilogrammes of the saline matter, that is to say, one part of the precious metal in two million parts of salt, or about seven grains to the ton.

—Mr. FRITH is still busily engaged on the Royal Marriage picture, and is still receiving sittings from those who were present at the ceremony. The picture will not be finished until the end of the year, and will not be exhibited until the opening of the Academy next season.

—Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, in one of his letters to the London *Telegraph*, writes of "an astute keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, near New-York, *who lately sold a raving maniac for five hundred dollars to the bounty brokers, who duly enlisted him in the army*; the madman was a British subject, too, and Lord RUSSELL is by this time well aware of the facts."

—Madame GRISI was to sing this season, as she did last year, at the concert of Signor CIABATTA on the 25th June. This is announced as her only appearance in public; her voice has, however, been heard more than once in private concerts given at great houses.

—The statement that Miss BATEMAN had retired from the stage in prospect of her approaching marriage with "a gallant officer in Her Majesty's service," is pronounced a pure fabrication.

—A statue of MOZART is about to be erected in the centre of the square at Vienna, which bears the name of the great composer, in the room of the fountain now standing there.

—Mr. HOLMAN HUNT has undertaken to paint, probably in water-glass, a series of subjects from the history of St. Michael the Archangel, in the church at Cambridge dedicated to that saint.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Its Progress and Suggestions—The Rebel Soldiers.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

HOW PETERSBURGH AND RICHMOND ARE TO BE TAKEN.

It is well understood that the assaults upon the rebel defences of Petersburgh were attended with serious losses—though in some quarters they have been exaggerated—and that the result was in a slight degree only advantageous to our arms. The reason for the attempt was the fact that the possession of the rebel works would give Gen. GRANT the control of the city and its approaches, and render the escape of the rebel forces impracticable. The possibility of such a result justifies the risk of the undertaking. It is now pretty well settled, however, that henceforward the army will lay siege to Petersburgh, interrupt effectually all communication of the railways passing through that city, and take advantage of every opportunity to harass the rebels by breaking the Danville and Lynchburgh roads, and wait for the time when the enemy will be compelled to seek relief from the pressure by taking the initiative. The time cannot be long delayed. The position of Richmond is not unlike that of Vicksburgh from the 18th of May to the 4th of July, 1863. Gen. GRANT's army prevented all communication between the city and the country east of the Mississippi River, while the river itself, commanded by our gunboats, separated the city from the territory on the west. To be sure, Richmond can glean the State of Virginia on the left of the James River, but the ravages of war have left little for the subsistence of the army; while the control of the railways named will compel the abandonment of the rebel capital. When this will happen cannot now be foreseen; that it will happen, is reasonably certain.

HOG AND HOMINY THE BEST RATIONS.

It is an admitted fact, well demonstrated by the appearance of the rebel prisoners in camp and hospital, that the sanitary condition of the rebel army is equal if not superior to that of our own, and the attention of practical and scientific men is directed earnestly to inquiries into the cause of this extraordinary and unexpected fact. In 1862 the rebels were far inferior to our men in recuperative powers, especially when subjected to severe or capital surgical operations; but it is now observed that their condition has greatly improved, while our soldiers have lost rather than gained in power of endurance. Strange as it may seem, there are eminent medical men who attribute this improvement of the rebel army to the simplicity and diminished quantity of rations; being at present limited to sixteen ounces of corn meal and four ounces of bacon per day. This diet is very nutritious, and when men are engaged in active out-door pursuits, it must be very healthy. Vegetables are furnished, but not regularly or upon any system. Occasionally the soldiers obtain small quantities of sugar, molasses, coffee and rice. Corn meal is not often used by our soldiers, and it is never issued as a part of their rations. Neither bacon nor pork is much used. The food of our soldiers is flour bread, (hard or soft) fresh beef, (the cattle generally being driven along with the army, and killed while heated by exercise, and eaten before the animal heat is expelled,) coffee is added and vegetables occasionally. We have boasted of the superiority of our army rations over those of the rebels, but it is by no means certain that the necessities of our enemies may not have led them to a system which will work a revolution in the commissariat department of the army of the United States, and of the armies of other nations, when engaged in active service.

WHAT HAS LEE DONE WITH HIS ARMY?

There are various conjectures as to the position and purposes of LEE's army, the most reasonable of which is that a large part of his force has left Richmond and joined JOHNSTON. It is possible to hold Richmond and Petersburgh with a moderate force, say fifty thousand men. The remainder of the rebel army may be employed against SHERMAN with a reasonable expectation on the part of the rebels of driving him to the passes of the mountains, inflicting considerable loss, and breaking his communications with Chattanooga. They may even hope to destroy the Army of the Southwest, and then to concentrate a formidable force for the relief of Richmond. It is quite apparent that this is our danger in military matters. If, however, as we may well hope, the joint expedition against SHERMAN should prove a failure or be long delayed, the consequences of the rebels would be disastrous. Their ability to raise the siege of Richmond would depend upon success speedy and decisive, in Georgia.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

The gradual advance of SHERMAN, and the occupation of Marietta by our forces—an indication that the rebels have abandoned the right bank of the Chattahoochee—demonstrate the impossibility of either party forcing a decisive battle upon the other. Hence it is possible that the concentration of a large force for the defence of Atlanta would merely check SHERMAN without involving him in defeat or serious disaster. He has now before him the hazardous undertaking of crossing the Chattahoochee River in the presence of the enemy. If this shall be accomplished, JOHNSTON must abandon Atlanta without great delay, for the town is so situated with reference to the river that supplies can be cut off entirely. We are then to anticipate the most obstinate resistance to this enterprise. If JOHNSTON's army has been reinforced, its power will be manifested in a vigorous defence of the river line, and as SHERMAN's dispatches show that he was moving toward the river upon two roads, the contest will not be delayed. If no increase of rebel strength is exhibited in that quarter, we may assume that the armies of our enemies are weakened daily, and that the country no longer furnishes supplies of men.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

When that moment is reached we shall see the beginning of the end of the war. A rugged solution of our national difficulties, but it is the only solution possible. Such is the unanimity of the South, such the hatred with which the leaders have inspired the mass of the people, that we can never obtain peace upon any terms of union until the power of resistance is gone. Whether the point of exhaustion has been yet reached is uncertain, but in any aspect of the case that point is near. The meagre rations furnished to the army, the diminished territory subject to rebel authority, the comparative inefficiency of the rebel cavalry due to the scarcity of horses, the impressment of boys of fifteen and of old men of seventy years of age, and the total destruction of their financial schemes, are facts calculated to confirm the opinion that the resources of our enemies are nearly exhausted. Men, horses and food cannot be created to meet any exigencies. The war bears heavily upon us. Our resources were three times as great as the resources of the South engaged in the rebellion. Our own sacrifices are the measure of theirs; and had our resources been only one-third what they were, we should have been at the point of exhaustion. There was a time, early in the war, when the North believed in the efficacy of the processes of exhaustion. The continued exhibition of power by the South drove many men to the opinion that the rebellious country was too vast, and its resources too great to admit of its subjugation by such means. The resources of the South were great, and they were vigorously and prodigally used by the leaders and people. This policy was their necessity, and had we been a faint-hearted or less tenacious race, their policy would have proved successful. Our people possess the pluck of the English, and our soldiers exhibit the courage and enterprise of the French. The war is to continue until the South is overrun, its territory devastated, its armies broken up, its leaders dispersed, its shops and factories burned, and its agriculture rendered unproductive.

THE POLICY OF DESTRUCTION.

The present campaign has been more effective in the two particulars last mentioned, than all our previous campaigns. There is no longer a reluctance on the part of our armies to destroy anything which may contribute to the power of enemies. As a result, old Virginia and portions of Georgia are wasted; mills and factories have been destroyed, slaves are induced and aided to escape, railroads are rendered useless, and crops are not spared, whether before or after harvest. This policy is not the policy of vengeance, but of necessity and humanity. The war will continue while the South has the means of carrying it on. The more vigorous our policy by which its means are diminished, the more speedily is the desired end reached. The line of conduct now pursued by Gen. GRANT would not have been tolerated two years ago. WILSON's and HUNTER's expeditions not only destroy railways, but the country over which they have passed is literally upturned. Nothing is spared which can benefit us, if taken, or that could aid the enemy, if left in his possession.

THE FATE OF VIRGINIA.

Such is war in the South to-day; and is not the condition of Virginia evidence at once of the existence and justice of God? From the first position among American States, she debased herself to the business of slave breeding and man selling. While professing attachment to the Union in the early part of the year 1861, she pandered to the rebellion, and at a moment which seemed to render the destruction of the Government certain, she threw off her disguises and avowed her treason. Her place in history will be less honorable even than that accorded to South Carolina. The latter State was bold and frank in her treason. She is not chargeable with the sin of hypocrisy. She had no attachment to the Union, and she made no professions. As Virginia suffers most, so she deserved most. And as she deserves all that she suffers, her fate will not excite the sympathy of the present generation, nor command the charitable judgment of the historian.

THE REBEL INVASION A FAILURE.

There have been rumors for two days of a movement of the rebels into Maryland from the Shenandoah Valley. If the authorities at Richmond have neglected to send aid to JOHNSTON an attempt to raise the seige of that city by an expedition menacing Washington is not improbable. The undertaking will fail. The defence of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia will be conducted without any diminution of the forces before Richmond. We are in a condition to permit the rebels to trespass upon our soil, if it be necessary, trusting to the uprising of the people to prevent any serious disaster. It may be assumed, moreover, that no attempt will be made to drive them across the Potomac, but that our purpose will rather be to force them toward the Susquehannah. It is probable that the rebel force moving toward the Potomac does not exceed 20,000 men, if it reaches half that number. As a raid the force may do us considerable injury; as an army of invasion, it should not excite the least apprehension.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news this morning concerning the rebel raid is of a very exciting character, and develops the fact that the rebel force is strong enough to make a formidable resistance against Baltimore and Washington. A dispatch from Secretary STANTON, announces that Gen. WALLACE fought the enemy yesterday at Monocacy River, and after a severe battle, our forces were compelled to retreat in disorder, before the overpowering numbers of the enemy, whom he estimates to be at least twenty thousand strong. At last accounts Gen. WALLACE was falling back on Monrovia, a station several miles east of Monocacy. Much excitement existed in Baltimore last evening, and the city was being placed in thorough defensive order. The Governor and Mayor had issued proclamations calling on all citizens to arm themselves and report for duty.

There are no further developments of force north of Hagerstown, which place is now occupied by our cavalry, and the invasion seems apparently to have come to an end in that direction. Nothing has been heard of Gen. HUNTER yet, as to his whereabouts or movements.

MOSEBY seems to be more ubiquitous than ever. On Thursday night, he attacked and defeated a scouting party of one hundred and fifty, at Aldie, Va., under Maj. FORBES, killing, wounding and capturing nearly the entire command. He was pursued, but to no effect. Yesterday afternoon, with a small band of his followers, he turned up at a picnic, within six miles of Washington, and, after dancing with the young ladies, and devouring the refreshments, they took their departure, without committing further damage.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 8th says: "We shall not be surprised to learn that Gen. HUNTER or Gen. CROOKS, whom we esteem the ablest officer, shall manage to get in the rear of the rebel raiders, and capture a portion of them in their retreat to the locality whence they came. From Harper's Ferry there is but one avenue open to the rebel dominions, and that is through Front Royal, at the head of the Luray Valley. *The return of Hunter through Lewisburgh*, if reinforced, would considerably interfere with the safe movements of the rebels on their return."

The farmers in Loudon County, who are in correspondence with the rebels, assert that the invading column consists of three divisions under Gen. EARLY, numbering perhaps twenty-five thousand men all told, and that only only one of these divisions marched as far as Harper's Ferry, the rest of the force remaining at Front Royal.

A very daring and hazardous expedition, which proved quite successful, was undertaken by Capt. CUSHING, of the United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 24th ult., in a cutter with only sixteen men. He ran ashore, concealed his men by day, and made a regular reconnoissance of the suburbs of Wilmington. He captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats in getting back, which he did safely, after an absence of three days and two nights.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st inst., says that a day or two previous, an immense number of Federal transports were passing up Chesapeake Bay, heavily laden with troops, and conjectures that this may be a movement of BURNSIDE'S corps, on the way to reinforce SHERMAN in Georgia, or possibly to make an attack upon some undefended point.

President LINCOLN has sent a Major-General's commission to the wife of the brave Brig.-Gen. HARKER, who lost his life while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain.

GENERAL NEWS.

Five locomotives and about one hundred cars are running continually between City Point and Clark's Station—six miles out on the Petersburgh Railroad—transporting supplies and forage for men and animals. Other preparations are being made at that point to a permanent occupation of City Point. A frame building, containing four rooms, about fifteen feet square, is being erected near the dock, to accommodate the United States mails and the employes of the railroad, which is one good-sized straw showing the direction of the wind.

R. B. BOWLER, Esq., a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, was killed in that city on the 6th. As he was ascending Sycamore-street hill on his way to his residence on Clifton, his buggy was run into by one of the Mount Auburn omnibuses, the horses of which were running away, the brake of the vehicle having become unmanageable. The pole of the omnibus struck Mr. BOWLER in the breast, killing him almost instantly.

The loss by the great conflagration which has been raging in the lumber country, in the northern part of Wisconsin, will easily foot up $150,000. In many instances whole villages were destroyed, and with such haste and fury that the inhabitants had to flee for shelter under the bluffs of the lake, bearing their cattle and horses in their retreat, which in many cases were devoured by the flames. A large amount of tan bark, lumber, and cordwood was destroyed.

The statue of Washington, recently captured by Gen. HUNTER at Lexington, Va., is now on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair in Wheeling, W. V. It is the first bronze statue ever cast of Washington.

Gen. HANCOCK has written a letter accepting the sword voted him at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair. He directs the sword to be sent to his wife, who is a resident of St. Louis.

JOB STAFFORD, of Canajoharie, N. Y., Deputy Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, was shot through the head by a deserter, whom he was endeavoring to arrest some days since. He died in a short time.

Kearsarge Mountain, from which Capt. WINSLOW'S vessel receives its immortal name, is in the County of Merrimac, N. H., situated between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury, extending into both towns. The line between Wilmot and Warner passes over the summit. Kearsarge is elevated 2,468 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in Merrimac County. Its summit is a bare mass of granite, presenting an irregular and broken surface. The sides are covered with a thick growth of wood. The prospect from this mountain, in a clear sky, is very wide and beautiful.

A letter from a member of KNAP'S Pennsylvanian Battery, says that WILLIAM ATWELL, a gunner in that battery, fired the shot which killed Gen. POLK.

The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry have passed a series of resolutions indorsing LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The Coles County (Ill.) Copperhead rioters, sixty-five in number, have been sent to Fort Delaware—the President having suspended the habeas corpus in their cases.

The receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the 1st of July have averaged fully half a million of dollars per day, and will, it is expected, reach an aggregate for the month of at least seventeen millions. In forming a general estimate from these data, it should be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the incoming receipts are from taxes levied under the old law, as, for instance, those from manufactures at 3 per cent. instead of 5, the rates under the new law.

The Union Dime Savings Institution yesterday added $10,000 to the subscriptions to the new bounty fund loan, making the total amount of the subscriptions $608,200. So far the Volunteer Committee have enlisted about forty recruits for the army, and about fifty cash deposits for substitutes, chiefly for the term of three years, have been made with them, but as yet they have not enlisted any substitutes. The furnishing of substitutes is to be commenced to-morrow, by enlistments in the navy. The success so far attained by the committee in recruiting for the army, can hardly be taken as a criterion of what they are likely to accomplish, as they have but just got to work, and a few days must elapse before all the outsiders get well agoing in the work of bringing in volunteers, for which service they receive the special premium of $20 per man.

The argument in the case of the suppressed newspapers was heard before the City Judge on Saturday last. District-Attorney HALL and Attorney-General COCHRANE appearing for the State, and Judge PIERREPONT, with whom was associated WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., for the defence. The decision will be rendered on the 1st of August.

In the General Sessions yesterday the motion to quash the indictments in the case of the People *vs.* Murray et al, or the Arguelles case, was withdrawn, and the case goes over until September for trial.

General business was depressed on Saturday by the reaction in gold. Prices of domestic produce generally favored sellers, with less extensive transactions. Foreign merchandise was quiet, yet quoted firm. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Progress of Our Arms—What the People Need.

The indications are growing more and more plain of a protracted, wearing struggle between the Union and the rebels, in which the strongest will and the longest purse are to gain the final victory. We have always taken the ground that the war was not to be closed by a *coup de main*, but would be a trial of endurance and pluck.

Gen. GRANT is evidently trying the process of *strangulation* on the rebel capital, and we have no doubt, by his breaking up of railways and the raids he is making on the producing territory of Virginia, will eventually compel LEE to evacuate Richmond and fall back to the line of the Roanoke. We believe that this event is not many months distant. Then will begin a new and difficult campaign for the possession of North Carolina, with flank movements on our part from the coast in the rear of the rebel army.

Again, in the Southwest, Gen. SHERMAN will soon have possession of Atlanta, from which he will probably control the whole State of Georgia, the most important producing State of the Confederacy. If he chooses, he can then easily send out a strong column to Augusta, and may even "raid" in South Carolina, and arm the crowds of negroes there massed together. The nature of the coast country will guard, we fear, both Charleston and Savannah from his direct attacks in the rear. Still Gen. SHERMAN'S slow, powerful advance, which never yields an inch of ground gained, and which is aiming at the total destruction of his opponent's army, is a most weighty element in our military problem, though somewhat overlooked now in the excitement of the Virginia campaign. He is wasting the granary of the Confederacy; cutting off the very source of their supplies, and will soon leave the only available portion of the Confederacy for military purposes east of the Savannah River.

This is the slow, but certain, progress of absolute victory. For it must be remembered, when we trust so much to "starving the Confederacy," we do not mean cutting off all the grain and forage and animals of a vast agricultural and cattle-raising country, but we mean wasting its military supplies—such supplies or crops as from their nearness to railroads or canals or rivers, can be collected and forwarded to the armies. When Gen. HUNTER wasted the country around Lynchburgh, he plundered one of the granaries of the rebel army. So does Gen. SHERMAN in his Georgia campaign; and yet in another direction, within fifty miles of Richmond, there may be overflowing harvests, which are practically of no use to Gen. LEE, because of the want of communications.

If our campaigns north and south continue, as they are now progressing, GRANT will soon either compel LEE to fight on his own terms, or the latter will be short of supplies, and be forced to retreat. In the meantime, the game of strategy will go on, and a single false move may ruin LEE'S game, and give an immense advantage to his watchful opponent. The rebel play cannot bear a mistake as ours might. We hope, though as yet with no certainty, that this movement into Maryland, like that a year ago, may be the first great false move, by the skillful player on the other side, in this mighty chess-game of strategy.

In the meantime, our people must put out of their heads all dazzling dreams of a sudden success. They must gird themselves for a wearing, wasting, long struggle. They must call up the old resolution of their race, which is always strongest when the obstacles are greatest, and be ready for any sacrifices and any delays, provided that these at length bring victory, as they surely will.

Surely the North can endure as much for Freedom as the South have endured for Slavery. Success is certain, in this struggle, to the most persistent resolution.

The European Crisis.

The failure and dissolution of the London Conference, leaves the Danes and Germans at liberty to renew the conflict whenever they please; but whether it will expand into a great European war, depends on the action of England. The ministerial statement relative to the course which the British Government means to pursue, was waited for with intense anxiety. The nation at large is clamorous for war. The *Times*, however, thinks that, as the proposition of the neutral Powers was rejected by both belligerents, England is not bound to interfere as long as the struggle is confined to Schleswig, and such may be the opinion of the Cabinet, which is evidently most reluctant to embark in the conflict, and would gladly avoid doing so. Nor is this to be wondered at. From the days of MARLBOROUGH, the German States have been the steady allies of England in her wars against France. At Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Waterloo, Teutons and Britons were fellow-soldiers and fellow-conquerors, and the laurels gathered on those fields belong in common to the two peoples. It is not improbable, therefore, that the remembrance of these things influences British statesmen not a little, and makes them pause ere appealing to the arbitrament of the sword. England can easily rush into the war—can easily find powerful supporters among the disaffected subjects of Prussia and Austria—but would the reannexation of Venetia to Italy, or the reëstablishment of the Hungarian kingdom, or the reconstruction and resuscitation of Poland, compensate England for the partial dismemberment of the great German Powers, and their reduction to the condition of second-rate States?

Be this, however, as it may, the moment England enters the arena in behalf of Denmark, she will be driven to call the "oppressed nationalities" to her aid, for by no other instrumentality than theirs can she make an impression on the military strength of Germany. But the insurrection of the Poles, Hungarians and Venetians will soon bring Russia and Italy into the field, and when the Czar appears as the ally of the Kaiser and King WILLIAM, public opinion in France, which always sympathizes with Poland, will hardly permit the Emperor NAPOLEON to remain longer neutral, lest the glory of giving liberty to the country of KOSCIUSKO should be monopolized by England.

Thus all the leading Powers of Europe may become involved in the conflict, and a war of race against race, and of nation against nation will rage from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and from the Niemen to the Rhine. Whether the petty Dano-German war, hitherto confined to the little Duchy of Schleswig, will assume these gigantic proportions, and revolutionize the European continent, must depend, however, on the determination of England.

Irish Emigration and American Enlistments.

It is noteworthy that in a parliamentary debate on the question of emigration from Ireland to the United States, which must have occupied four or five hours of the time of the House of Commons, not one of the speakers seems to have spoken from any authentic knowledge of the condition of the emigrant after his arrival here. Such a debate took place in the House of Commons on the 21st ult. Mr. HENNESSY, Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. MCGUIRE, Lord PALMERSTON, and others, spoke at great length and adduced many statistics of more or less painful interest, respecting the condition of large portions of the Irish peasantry. But with the exception of Lord PALMERSTON, none of the speakers seemed to strike directly home at the cause of the constant outflow of population from Ireland.

Mr. HENNESSY and the majority of the Irish party generally, seek to prove that the policy of the Imperial Government in regard to Ireland tends to the social prostration of the masses of the people, and is the main cause of the emigration. Respecting the justice of this charge, it is not necessary that we should make special inquest at this moment. What we desire chiefly to gather from the debate is, whether there really exist sufficient causes for the increase of Irish emigration, without falling back on those indefinite charges which are thrown into this and all similar debates in the British Parliament, and which are intended, among other things, to criminate the Government of the United States in employing foreign recruiting agents.

Mr. SEWARD, in his letter submitted to the Senate the other day, first of all explicitly denies the employment of any foreign recruiting agencies whatever. And having done this, he lays down in a single sentence the law which is in operation in Ireland, and all countries where labor and capital bear similar relations to each other. "It is a notorious fact," says he, "manifest to all the world, that a vigorous and continual tide of emigration is flowing from Europe to the United States. This emigration, like the emigration which preceded it, results from the reciprocal condition of industrial and social life in Europe and America."

As if echoing these words, the British Premier winds up the debate on the exodus from Ireland, by reminding the House that "it is a simple question of the law of level, that it is shown in every civilized country in Europe; both in England and in France, where the rural population are attracted to the towns by offers of higher wages." It is not necessary to set special emigration agencies to work among a community where ninepence sterling a day is not an unusual rate of remuneration; and where one shilling and three-pence a day is considered liberal. But Lord PALMERSTON tells us that the Irish peasant is not only informed as to the higher price which unskilled labor commands here, but that as much as $7,500,000 have been received in a single year by families in Ireland, who have relations in this country—a proof in itself that the emigrant here must be in better social or pecuniary condition than he was at home.

These plain facts, however, and the philosophic deductions drawn from them, do not strike the mind of Mr. HENNESSY nor of Lord PALMERSTON'S Irish Secretary, Sir ROBERT PEEL. The former tells us that between twenty thousand and thirty thousand Irishmen were inveigled into the army of the United States during the past year; leaving it to be inferred that this is the result of recruiting agencies in Ireland. And Sir ROBERT PEEL repeats the figures in a qualified form, in order to show the fate which awaits the able-bodied Irishman when he lands in this country. All this displays sufficient ignorance of the condition of the labor market here, to prepare us for the still more outrageous statement, that "there are no less than thirty thousand Irish females, who have left home and friends, and are now walking the streets of New-York, friendless and deserted." Of such facts as these the Secretary for Ireland makes up a speech of several columns. What they are intended to prove it is not probable that Sir ROBERT PEEL himself stopped to inquire. Certainly they do not prove that thirty thousand, nor thirty, Irish females willing to work at honest employment are wandering about the streets of New-York.

But admitting, as Mr. HENNESSY and Sir ROBERT PEEL both charge, that there are grievous hardships to be borne by the newly-landed emigrant, and even that many fall into bad habits, would it not be rational, before casting aspersions on the social condition which the emigrant must encounter here, to compare it with the condition at home which makes emigration, with all its miseries, a vast relief and a blessing? In seven weeks of the present year regularly organized pauperism in Ireland had increased from 60,000 to 76,000—that is at the rate of one thousand a week. The poor law expenditure was one hundred and seventy thousand dollars more in 1863 than in 1862, and within the same time the paupers had increased twenty-six thousand.

These are facts sworn to by British officials, while Mr. HENNESSY and Sir ROBERT PEEL only oppose to them the vague aspersions of interested individuals who find their account in representing emigration to the United States, at this particular juncture, as fraught with unimaginable horrors. Every one of these opponents of emigration is probably working openly or secretly for the rebel States. Certain it is that every intelligent and industrious emigrant that lands here drives a nail in the coffin of the Richmond conspiracy, whether he enlists in the United States Army or not.

Rebel Representations of Themselves.

We find in the manifesto recently put forth by the Rebel Congress, a striking instance of that willful misstatement of, or entire blindness to, the real facts of the position of the struggle between us and them, which we have all so often noticed. They might be perhaps excusable for making mistakes and miscalculations in regard to us, but surely with regard to themselves, in a document publicly put forth with a view "to enlighten the public opinion of the world," one would not expect to find misstatements, palpable and gross, and which can be shown to be such by a little calculation—at least one would not expect such a course of any ordinary people, governed by ordinary rules of common sense and morality; but the rebels seem to have thrown off all regard for these qualities, as well as for the well settled principles of popular government and of civilization.

They describe themselves in this manifesto, as being "eight millions of people, resolved with one mind 'to die freemen, rather than to live slaves.'" They are vociferous over the absurdity of attempting to conquer so numerous a people, and they appeal to the world to see that this is so. The first and most natural answer on the part of the "world" would be that they are not "eight millions of people," nor anywhere near that number. We must assume that they mean white people, for even rebel impudence would hardly speak of the colored race at the South as resolved "to die freemen rather than to live slaves." The census of 1860 showed a white population in all the Slaveholding States, with the District of Columbia, of 8,099,760; and these Southern leaders, who have always felt that they alone composed those States, and spoken of the people of them all, when they only meant themselves, might naturally enough have spoken four years ago of themselves as being "eight millions of people."

But the three years and a half of war has changed all that. The populous States of Missouri, and Maryland, and Delaware, are in a speedy way to become Free States. Slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, and from their eight millions must be deducted the populations of these States, with the new State of West Virginia. Kentucky must also be deducted. She holds still to Slavery, but she holds more firmly to the Union, and every rebel raid is bringing her sympathies more clearly against the rebellion. These, by themselves, make a deduction of nearly three millions from the eight of which the manifesto speaks. And how much of the remaining territory of the rebellion is now under our control instead of theirs? Is it too much to claim to deduct still further from them for half of Tennessee, of Louisiana, of Arkansas, a large share of Virginia, and portions of every other rebel State? A fair estimate of their number, based on the census of 1860, for the territory which they now hold, would not give them four millions and a-half. And what has been the wastage of three years of warfare? To show that, we need only refer to the fact that they are conscribing men over 50 years of age, and boys under 16.

But all these facts go for nothing with these rebel leaders. They still dream that they are the rulers of all the slaveholding States and that freedom has made no progress in the past three years. They keep up the form of having Missouri and Kentucky represented in their Congress, and speak of themselves still as "eight millions of people," instead of what they are, about four millions, reduced by three years of most exhausting war, shut out from communication with other nations except through a blockading line, and with a population nearly equaling them, dwelling in their midst and hating them, waiting anxiously for the approach of our flag, and taking speedy refuge under it, even at the risk of being murdered in cold blood, if they are again captured.

They would say, perhaps, in answer to what we have said, that our forefathers proved themselves unconquerable, though only three millions in number. It is true they did so. But they fought against no such power as the rebels have to deal with. If England had been able to put on our shores one such army as the Army of the Potomac, and to blockade our ports as we do the Southern, the result might have been far different. But what was far more in our fathers' favor, was that they fought with the principles of freedom and civilization for their guiding stars, while the rebels have set up the triumph of Slavery as their goal. Our fathers had the course of human events, and the tendencies of the age and of the race to favor them, while the rebels have that mighty current beating upon them, and the "stars in their courses" fighting against them.

We would not undervalue the numbers or resources of the rebels. We seek only to form a just estimate of both theirs and our own. Such an estimate must convince any one that the hope of their complete overthrow is by no means the "extravagance" which their manifesto declares it to be.

The Conference at Kissingen.

The recent meeting of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, at Kissingen, is viewed by Western Europe with suspicion, despite the assurance of its being a mere social reunion. The meeting of the rulers of these identical States at Verona, in 1822, had, it was avowed, no more political significance than the present one, and yet it led to the formation of a great coalition, and to the overthrow of constitutionalism in Spain.

Western Europe will believe that the consorts of those potentates may have visited Kissingen merely to test the virtues of its waters; but Western Europe will not believe that the potentates themselves, with their ministers, journeyed thither for any such purpose, or to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

No new "holy alliance," indeed, may result from this reunion—no fresh invasion of neighboring States, but the failure of the London Conference to reconcile Denmark and Germany, renders a general European conflict so imminent, that the monarchs who have met at Kissengen would be guilty of treason against their respective States did they not attempt by common concert to prepare for the coming hurricane. If England joins in the war in behalf of Denmark, then the war which will ensue will be of no ordinary character. By their war upon Denmark, the great German Powers have converted into a *casus belli* that question which, more than all others, it was their interest to keep in abeyance. The Schleswig-Holsteiners may have been aggrieved, may have been entitled to the sympathy and succor of their brethren, but it was not for the spoliators of Poland—it was not for the oppressors of Hungary and Venetia—to undertake the redress of their wrongs. By raising the cry of nationality on the banks of the Eider, and summoning the Teutonic subjects of Denmark to insurrection and independence, the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have certainly aimed a fatal shaft at the integrity of that monarchy, but they have, at the same time, established a precedent which may now be used against themselves with terrific effect. Nothing, in fact, save the timidity of England, can avert from the Emperors of Austria and Prussia, that fate which they are administering to King CHRISTIAN. How will they be able to save their own dominions from dissolution, if England should appeal to the disaffected inhabitants of Hungary, Venetia and Poland, and call on them to strike for self rule?

Apprehension of danger of this kind, should the war be renewed, and England become a party to it, most probably induced the Prussian and Austrian Monarchs to seek that interview at Kissingen with the Emperor ALEXANDER, in order that they might have an opportunity of convincing him that their interests are bound up with each other, and of impressing on his mind the propriety of acting together for common defence. Whether their reasoning convinced the Czar, and whether he promised to extend his aid to them if needed, is, of course, still a secret, but that the principal object of the meeting had reference to this matter, hardly admits of a doubt.

The Florida.

From the Columbus (S.C.) Carolinian.

The *Florida*, two months ago, was at Brest, in France, undergoing repairs. The officials of that city and of the French Government, tendered every facility to the authorities of the ship, and for two months she occupied the Government dock, whilst her officers and men were the recipients of the hospitalities of the people of the city. An indication of the sympathies of the French Government may be found in the fact that the Commander of the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, made a similar application to that of the *Florida*, but was refused. This vessel attempted to blockade the *Florida*, but the latter evaded her with ease.

Her complement is 130 men and 18 officers. All live well, clothe well and feed well. Oysters, turkeys and delicacies of every description, captured on the prizes, supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks. Think of that, ye hungry landsmen! Capt. MAFFIT, the former Commander of the *Florida*, is now in a Confederate port, in command of a steamer owned by the State of Georgia—one of the fastest vessels afloat, and in every way adapted to the purpose of a blockade-runner. Lieut. MANIGAULT MORRIS, of this State, is now in command of the *Florida*. The total number of prizes captured and burned by this ship is twenty-eight. Her leader, the *Tacony*, Lieut. REED commanding, took 21 before being burned off the harbor of Portland, Maine. Half the value of each of these prizes is distributed among the officers and crew of the captor. The other half is placed to the account of the Confederate Government. Every man on board is, therefore, "well to do" in the world. The armament of the *Florida* has not been altered since she went into commission, and consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, some metal on the bow, and six broadside 8-inch Blakely guns.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Politics in the Trenches—A Soldier's View of the Political Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

IN THE TRENCHES, NEAR MARIETTA, Ga.,
Saturday, June 25, 1864.

There is a pause to-day in the firing of artillery; the rebel shells have ceased to burst about and among us; only an occasional bullet from the rifle of some irrepressible rebel skirmisher whistles over our heads; and in this lull one may attempt the use of pen and ink.

You are greedy for news from the soldiers; but a soldier has little news to write. He may know what his regiment and brigade accomplish, and something of the movements of his division and corps. Further than this he can only repeat the rumors—contradictory and unreliable—which float along the lines.

That we find the enemy in a strong position; that we attack him frequently; repulsed here, and driving him from a ridge there; that all the time we are gaining ground somewhere along our extended line; that we are daily losing comrades, but losing not one jot of hope or determination to succeed; that our long and fatiguing campaign is wearing upon us, but not wearing out our enthusiasm; of all these things, and the various movements of our army, the people hear through the regular army correspondents, who have facilities for obtaining correct information. Let them, therefore, write of these matters, while I frame a letter which shall be free from the smell of powder, and in which shall be no echo of the shells that fall from the heights of Kenesaw.

Politics? Certainly. Other men may be indifferent, but the citizen soldier, who daily perils his life for his country, is intensely interested in politics, for he knows that were madmen, fools or traitors to gain the ascendancy at Washington, all his sacrifices would have been made in vain; all his blood-bought victories would be rendered fruitless. When, last Summer, we received the news of Gettysburgh, a loud, hearty, joyous cheer resounded throughout our camps; and when, in the Fall, the dispatches from Ohio were read another cheer arose, just as loud, as hearty and as joyous. Gettysburgh was considered of great importance, but hardly more so than the defeat of VALLANDIGHAM.

We have heard from Baltimore. The news was received with quiet satisfaction—received as the supporters of a successful Presidential candidate receive the news that the Electoral College has ratified the wish of the people. The voice of the citizens in the army and the citizens at home had been heard with such emphasis that any different result than the nomination of LINCOLN was deemed an inconceivable outrage upon the American people.

I have just been reading (for the mails in Dixie are a little tardy) some comments on the result, which I find in a trio of your Metropolitan journals, who are accustomed to speak with all the emphasis of conscious authority. They sought—which was proper enough—to defeat the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, and, to that end, intimated that the movements in favor of his reëlection were the work of wire-pulling politicians, which was silly enough—so manifestly silly, indeed, in view of the efforts of the Washington politicians, that the intimation is no longer insisted upon. Now that the people, despite the open and secret machinations of political cliques, and the zealous and combined efforts of this trio of journals, have declared for Mr. LINCOLN, these journals assume to set forth the causes which influenced the people thus to act. I think that they as utterly fail in comprehending the intents, views and motives of the people, as they did in comprehending the choice of the people. I protest against their assuming to speak for Mr. LINCOLN'S supporters. Those who desired Mr. LINCOLN'S renomination can much more truthfully explain why they did so, than can those who sought a different result.

I wish to speak for myself, and not for myself only. During the past year the question of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection has been generally canvassed among my acquaintances in the army and out of it, and I know that in what I am about to write I shall fairly represent their views and sentiments in regard to Mr. LINCOLN.

It is not true that we desired Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection simply because he is "a good honest soul, meaning no harm to any one;" though we believe that too much importance can hardly be attached to honesty, in its broadest sense, as a qualification for the Presidency. We believe that we need now, if ever, our ablest, wisest statesman at the helm, and hence we desire to see Mr. LINCOLN reëlected. We consider him the first statesman of the age, and very gravely doubt whether any other man could have weathered through the gale, thus far, without wrecking our Ship of State. Be our estimate of the man right or wrong, that is precisely the estimate we place upon our President. We have no quarrel with any one for differing from us; but we beg that our opinions be not misrepresented.

Scholastic lore, a thorough knowledge of the politics of all Christendom, and an intimate acquaintance with the literature of all nations, are aids to a statesman, but do not constitute statesmanship. We have many who possess these aids to a far greater extent than Mr. LINCOLN, but, despite such disadvantages on his part, we believe that he sees clearest what is best to be done, and most ably demonstrates the wisdom of the conclusions he reaches. It has been said that he is not farsighted. We believe he is *broad-sighted*, which is better, amid such perils as we are now in. One man, from a particular stand-point, sees only a threatening Charybdis, and entreats the Pilot to steer as far to the left as possible. Another, from an opposite stand-point, sees only Scylla, and earnestly beseeches the Pilot to steer as far to the right as possible—the farther the better. But the Pilot, broad-sighted, beholds both Scylla and Charybdis, and avoids the danger on either hand. Not once, only, but a score of times, has the President had to decide questions of life and death importance to our country, and every time we believe he has decided wisely, and thus saved the country. At the time, it may be, the decision ran counter to our views; but we have since been compelled to acknowledge that he was right and we were wrong.

Do they complain of Mr. LINCOLN'S caution? We think it a most admirable trait. We are making history, we are achieving results for all time, and we rejoice that we have a President whose positions are taken so carefully and deliberately, that amid all the varying circumstances and convulsions of the times, there is no necessity to recede from them.

Do they pray for a President with the firmness of JACKSON? We deem him to possess more than a Jacksonian firmness. True, as the President of the whole people, he listens courteously to the representatives of every interest and every class, but he makes his decision, and, once made, his decision stands. There is no pompous bluster about it, no clap-trap; nothing that will give it particular *éclat*. He does not attempt any imitation of the thunderings of Jove. He does not clench his fists and swear by the eternal it shall be thus and so. He simply "puts his foot down," but makes no fuss about it. He puts it down quietly; but once down, it were an easier task to move the granite hills of New-England than that Presidential foot.

So we think. Others may think differently. Others may believe that he is swayed hither and thither by every delegation that waits upon him. There has evidently been no lack of delegations to attempt it, and they can report as to their success. But, after all, isn't this the trouble—that the President is not swayed by them? After they have attempted their manipulation of him, have they not been chagrined to find that the President has determined for himself what to do—and has done it? We have a shrewd suspicion that the editors and politicians who are dissatisfied with Mr. LINCOLN, have labored under the mistake that the President could be easily moulded in skillful hands, and we think we have seen them, one after another, retire from the attempt, not over-much successful.

A statesman is wanted for President, they tell us. Well, they had both Houses of Congress to choose from, and any number of Cabinet officers and Ex-Cabinet officers, Governors and Ex-Governors, diplomatists and ex-diplomatists; and of them all, after

Mr. Chase declined, who was the able, the tried statesman, so superior to Mr. Lincoln, whom they offered us? Fremont!! Did they suppose the people were blind? that the people would not see that this was conceding that *on the score of statesmanship*, there could be no successful competitor to Mr. Lincoln, and it was necessary to choose some one of supposed military prestige? When we find a statesman who says more in fewer words, who indulges less in cheap, sophomoric fustian, who has less rant and buncombe, who more thoroughly and quickly penetrates to the kernel of every subject he handles, who less frequently exaggerates and over-states the truth, who is clearer in his demonstrations of truth, and whose opinions and decisions better stand the test of time and experience, we will welcome him as a superior statesman to our President. When we have such a statesman, I believe the people will have sufficient discernment to recognize him.

On such a campaign as our army is now prosecuting, one's portable library must be limited. I have already a Testament and Shakespeare, and shall have my library complete when I receive the history of Lincoln's administration, for which I have sent.

Do you know that not a few of us think so highly of Lincoln's eloquence, that we would not barter his little five minutes' speech at Gettysburgh for half-a-dozen orations as lengthy, as elaborate and as finished as that delivered on the same occasion by the first of American orators.

I have referred to a trio of papers. Time and again have they urged the people to think for themselves, to permit no clique of politicians to lead them by the nose. For that they deserve and have our thanks. But—*mirabile dictu!*—the people have not only become independent of politicians in Congress, but of editors out of Congress.

Have, then, the leaders of public opinion lost their power? It would seem so. It would seem that this terrible three years' education of the people has developed within them an individuality, a self-reliance, they never before possessed. Why, even some of the small coterie of Wendell Phillips' followers dare to differ from him!

I fear my letter is a little disjointed. If so, I would fain throw the blame upon the rebel skirmishers, who persist in sending bullets among us, and who have succeeded in wounding two boys in blue near me while I have been inditing this. But we learn, from necessity, to eat and sleep, to read papers and write letters, under fire. Yesterday, while a boy was writing home, a bullet struck him in the head, and his letter discolored with his blood, will forever remain unfinished. Ah, me! It is so difficult to keep the smell of powder out of a soldier's letter!

I will add another word. We—the soldiers of this army—feel calmly confident of the great result. With Lincoln at Washington, Grant in the East and Sherman in the West—leaders whom we love and implicitly trust—we await the issue without fear. The rebellion will be subdued; the country will be purified; and we shall become, under the blessing of God, the greatest, freest, noblest, strongest, best nation the sun ever shone upon. Whatever sacrifices this army has yet to make—and we feel that they will not be slight—to secure that result, will be made cheerfully. We know that we are pushing on, steadily and surely, blazing our way through Southern forests, with cannon-shot and rifle-ball. As we go, we pay the price. We are leaving, and expect to leave, the bodies of many of our brave comrades in the hills and valleys of Georgia, as we march along, and by that token we preempt the soil in the name of the Union and Liberty, and in that name it shall be held forevermore. G. A. H.

Life in Chili.

Copiapo, Chili, Monday, April 18, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

This is my first opportunity of addressing you from this land of rocks and minerals. We had a very pleasant passage here of just one month to a day. Copiapo is 50 miles from the coast and Calderia, its port. The two places are connected by a railroad, over which one train a day is run. The fountain is a great institution here, as water is scarce and exceedingly hard. A small river runs down the valley in which Copiapo is situated. It supplies the power for working the machinery by which the ores are separated from the rock. The water, however is so impregnated with minerals, that it is scarcely fit to wash your hands in. Copiapo is situated in a gorge which commences a few miles from the coast and continues its serpentine course for 250 miles. No vegetation clothes the sides or top of this gorge, which, at one time, must have been the bed of an immense river. By some freak of nature, however, we have now only about six hours rain in the year. From this you can form some idea of the appearance of the valley. Look which way you will, you see nothing but high rocks touching the clouds in the morning, and during the whole day reflecting the steady glare of the sunshine. The valley is about half a mile wide. The bottom is very fertile when irrigated, as the soil consists of the deposits of the river, 300 feet deep, which once flowed down the valley. There are some splendid gardens here. The quantity and quality of the grapes raised are marvelous. Also pears and peaches are raised in large quantities, but the latter are not to be compared with the peaches sold in New-York. Their flavor is not so good, and they do not seem to ripen, but remain hard and insipid. Several kinds of melons grow here, such as water and musk. The lower class live principally on fruit. The laboring class, or Peons, as they are called, are very ignorant, but devout Catholics. We have just passed through a number of feast days at Easter, and some of their forms appear to me most ridiculous. Two elections have been held since my arrival. Both were held in the church, and on Sunday, and presided over by the priests. The priests here govern everything, more particularly the women, and the women control the men. The churches have no seats, and every woman carries a kneeling-cloth on her arm. Women, with kneeling-cloths, may be seen going to church all hours of the day and night. The Santiago disaster has not, it seems, lessened the former influence of the priests over the people, as some expected. Judging from the specimens of priests I have seen, they are men capable of committing any crime recorded on the calendar.

Copiapo has a population of about 15,000, including a good many foreigners, who are principally Germans and Americans. There is no mining in the immediate neighborhood. The principal mining district, called Chenescillo, is about 50 miles further up the valley. This district contains principally silver mines. The manner of working them and of separating the ores is very primitive and will bear improvement.

Vessels coming to this coast, or to the Chincha Islands, for guano, should bring coal, pine, lumber, pork or hams, or preserved meats, or oysters. All these commodities are imported and dear. Coal is worth twenty dollars a ton, and it is all bituminous. Other things are in proportion. Tobacco is very dear, as the Government imports all used in the country. Brooms and pails would bring a good price. Iron is cheap, as it is all brought from England as ballast. Coal also comes from England. They raise some coal in the south of Chili, but not enough to supply the demand. Provisions of all kinds are dear, and living is expensive. Rents also are high. The climate is delightful; the nights are cool and the days moderate. The most unpleasant thing in this valley is the frequent earthquakes. They average one a week, though generally very slight. Sometimes they do considerable damage in the way of knocking down houses. ENGINEER.

The Call for Militia.

New-York, Friday, July 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of to-day, under the head of "The Call for Militia," mentioning the various regiments of National Guard who responded to the calls in 1861, 1862 and 1863, the Brooklyn regiments are ignored.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Brooklyn served three months in 1861 and 1862, and in 1863, in connection with the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Regiments, served thirty days in Pennsylvania.

Trusting that the unintentional injustice may be corrected by the insertion of this article in your paper, I remain very truly yours, BROOKLYN.

There were also other regiments from New-York City and State that served in Pennsylvania, but which are not mentioned by you, viz.: Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Seventy-first. B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Flag Presentation to Negro Troops—Fair Prospects of Recruiting Negroes—Pro-Slavery Disaffection—The State's Peril—The Martial Law Proclamation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The flag presentation here, on the Fourth, by colored persons, to Col. O. A. Bartholomew's One Hundred and Ninth United States Colored Infantry, (the first organized Kentucky colored regiment,) and their subsequent parade through our streets, marked an era in the history of this State and city. The ceremonies and the parade were performed very creditably; and the picnic given to them by their colored friends was most bountiful. Their bearing indicated that they will fight to the death in this, "the last struggle for freedom."

It is thought that at least 25,000 Kentucky colored soldiers will be recruited and organized this year. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, as the organizer of colored troops in Kentucky, has established his headquarters in the Louisville Merchants' Club-house, to the great chagrin, disgust and wrath of many of its late frequenters.

Many Kentuckians manifest greater bitterness and vindictiveness—more intense disaffection—than ever before. They cling to Slavery with a death-like grasp. They love Slavery more than they love the Union; more than they hate the rebellion. They hate abolition more than they hate secession. They wittingly or unwittingly invite and encourage rebel raiders, spies, incendiaries, and outlaws. Unless their principal Pro-Slavery leaders and teachers are controlled or moderated, there is no telling to what length these malcontents and their marauding and invading friends may go. This State and the firesides of all its well-disposed citizens appear now in imminent peril.

Nothing but the most prompt and rigid, yet most judicious and discriminating enforcement of the President's well-grounded proclamation of the 5th of May can save Kentucky and her unconditional Unionists from a most wretched condition during her inevitable transition from Slavery to freedom through the present *inevitable* mode. PONTIAC.

Watering-Place Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Sharon Springs, Monday, July 4, 1864.

Perhaps, the manner of celebrating the anniversary of our independence will be an appropriate theme for a letter from this watering-place. Having been favored with abundant showers, the morning opened with a delightful breeze, and the sun rose with a splendor unsurpassed, rendering the atmosphere one of perfect enjoyment for the occasion. Our company at the Pavilion, numbering about two hundred, having gone through with the usual exercise of breakfasting, toileting, etc., we were called together in the spacious parlor by our enterprising hosts, Messrs. Gardner & Son, with the announcement that we should proceed to celebrate the day with suitable exercises, and he would introduce to us the Rev. H. Newton, who would offer up a prayer, which was performed in a beautiful and impressive manner; nor could I doubt for a moment but it was received with as much sincere feeling as given. After the company rose, we were invited to join in singing "Hail Columbia." The young ladies, of which we we have more than usual, indeed, many more than I have been accustomed to see at a later period of the season, and when the house has been filled to overflowing, assembled around the grand piano, and all joined in most enthusiastic singing.

Our host then announced that remarks were in order, and called upon Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, who excused himself by stating he was quite out of health, but would call Col. Betts, of New-York, to entertain us. The Colonel arose, and, with a modest introduction or preface, gave us a beautiful oration, which, I regret exceedingly, was not in manuscript, that we might have the additional advantage of seeing in print. Gen. Van Allen was then called upon, but declined, preferring to listen to Mr. A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, who responded by prefacing his remarks, that it would be somewhat embarrassing for him in the presence of so much intelligence and learning, was it not that it was a day to declare our independence. Mr. Low's speech was witty, historical and full of enthusiasm for the success of our arms. Mr. Peter Marie was then called upon, and it was quite perceptible to see, by the smiles of the young ladies and clapping of hands, that he was quite a favorite. Mr. Marie stated that he had a severe cold, and it was desirable that all should keep quiet, and close up near as possible, in order to hear him. Quite a sensation ensued, each young lady hitching her chair forward as much as possible, some at least four to six inches, vieing with each other who should get the nearest. Mr. Marie's production was in manuscript—poetry. My position for hearing it was not favorable, therefore could not judge of its merits, except by the demonstrations made by the audience, (ladies,) which was most uproarious. One fair young lady became the possessor of the manuscript, and, if not too selfish, no doubt, will allow it to go to print.

Mr. J. W. Hammersly, of New-York, was then called upon, who, after alluding to Old England's conflict with this country, and some remarks about King George the Third, gave us a fine specimen of oratory, full of patriotism. The company then joined in singing "The Banner of the Free" and several other national songs. It then adjourned for a promenade on the fine large piazza, and to witness the demonstration making with torpedoes and fireworks—by the children, old men becoming children on the occasion; and joining them with all the delight of their young days. About 4 o'clock, we received the telegraphic account of the fire at Saratoga, which, no doubt, paralyzed in a degree our fireworks for the evening, some rumors being afloat that it was caused by fireworks. On this occasion our hosts did not allow his "horse to be stolen, and then lock the stable-door," but, commencing the evening before, had all the guards possible to prevent a fire.

I have given you a brief sketch of the doings, and as full as my present space will permit.

This house never commenced a season with a greater number of guests, nor composed a more highly respectable and interesting company. Gentlemen of intelligence, ladies of refinement, young ladies of beauty, young men of aspiring hopes, and children, who must always interest the good and kind-hearted, are all present.

Vegetables for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a word by way of encouragement to those who are contributing the means to secure to the soldiers in the field a good supply of onions? It was my privilege during the Fall and Winter of 1862 to represent and attend to the interests of the Western Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Department of Tennessee, then commanded by Maj.-Gen. Grant. Immediately on my arrival in the department, I saw on every hand, not only in hospitals, but among soldiers on duty, the evidence of a scarcity of anti-scorbutic diet, and I made it my first business to secure a large shipment of onions and sour krout, which were, after supplying the hospitals, divided among the soldiers on duty. This was done at the suggestion of Gen. Grant himself, who is ever alive to the health and comfort of his army. His orders were: "Don't rob the sick; but by all means distribute the supplies among the well. They are a great preventive of disease." To my personal knowledge, Gen. Grant has ever been a true friend of the United States Sanitary Commission, and those who have contributed and are now engaged in sending these supplies, will not only contribute to the comfort of the soldier, but will greatly encourage the Lieutenant-General Commanding. My confidence in his superior military ability is unshaken, and that he will finally triumph over the difficulties he is now encountering, I have not a doubt. But I am digressing. I was speaking of onions and sour krout. I believe that if one-half of the money that will be spent for fireworks to-day was invested in onions and sour krout, and distributed to the Army of the Potomac, the effect would be equal to a reinforcement of ten thousand men. I will close with an expression of Gen. Grant's, who said to me: "*An onion is worth its weight in gold to a soldier.*" H.

The Central Park of New-York—Notes by Mr. Calvert Vaux.

New-York, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been asked several times whether the new building in the Central Park, near the Mall, has been executed from my designs, and whether its location and dimensions are in accordance with the ideas entertained by the authors of the general plan in regard to the provision that should be made for supplying visitors with refreshments within the Park limits.

The subject has some general interest, and perhaps you may be willing to allow space for a few words of explanation.

The position of responsible advisor to the Board of Commissioners is no longer held by Mr. Olmsted or myself; but this matter was fully discussed several year ago, and no change, so far as I am aware, is contemplated in the general scheme which was then, in a measure, decided on.

When laying out the plan in the first instance, we considered it necessary that a site should be specially appropriated and set apart for an extensive establishment for purposes of refreshment. We felt that it should be so situated as to command fine views of the interior scenery of the Park, and yet be a little out of the line of general promenade, as it would only add to the pleasure of a comparatively small number of those who at any one time would be visiting the Park.

The site recommended was the plateau on the top of the hill on the west side, which overlooks the lake shore road, the lake, and the Ramble beyond.

The site thus reserved has not yet been improved. It is amply large for a building of the full extent that can ever be required, and also for the out-buildings which would be needed; it commands some of the finest views in the Park; it is central, and can be made to connect directly with the Eighth-avenue Railroad by means of a foot-bridge over the drive, the ground having been graded with a view to this contingency. It also has the advantage of being in a measure insulated from the rest of the design, being surrounded on all sides by a carriage-road, and it may therefore be freely devoted to the purposes of a restaurant on an extensive scale, without entailing any sacrifice of peace or quietness on the part of the visitor who frequents the Park for the sake of enjoying its dress promenade or its rural walks.

A slight sketch which we offered for a building that would be suitable to this situation was published in the report of the Commissioners for 1863.

The proper time, in the judgment of those who have control over the Park, does not seem to have arrived for the erection of these buildings; but as a growing need is felt to exist for a first-class restaurant within the limits of the Park, in which the public at large may be properly accommodated, it is presumed that this portion of our plan will sooner or later be carried into execution.

Having thus provided (so far as the design is concerned) for the really hungry and thirsty, and for all who would need a solid, substantial meal, it was thought advisable to set apart a site for an entirely subsidiary building, in which coffee, cakes, ice-creams and other light refreshments would be served; this ladies' refreshment-room required to be near the Mall, and on the line of the walk to the Ramble and Upper Park; the building lately erected is intended for this purpose, and is, measurably, in accordance with a study I made for the purpose last year.

Having thus arranged for an extensive restaurant, and for a ladies' refreshment-room of moderate dimensions, it was felt that a site should be set apart for a third establishment for the special use of children, and those who have them in charge; this is provided near the south end of the Mall, in a situation that can be easily approached from the protected foot-paths leading to the Ramble and the Upper Park from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenue entrances on Fifty-ninth-street.

This building, or group of buildings, is intended to be called the "Dairy," and is to be supplied with fresh milk, curds and whey, cakes, and other refreshments suitable for children, who would also be furnished with a play-ground in the immediate vicinity, and with shelter from the sun and rain.

It is of course desirable that these three establishments should be offered to the public simultaneously, as the meaning and intended use of each would then be readily comprehended, and it would at once be perceived that the necessities of the case had been foreseen and adequately met; but as there appear to be impediments in the way of this method of proceeding, the brief explanation I have volunteered may serve some good purpose, and may perhaps enable the public to form an intelligent judgment in regard to the general scheme that will probably at some time or other be carried into execution.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

CALVERT VAUX, Architect.

A Soldier's Letter—President Lincoln's Visit—The Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Headquarters Seventh Connecticut Vols., Bermuda Hundred, Va., Thursday, June 30, '64.

President Lincoln visited this place on the 22d. I did not see him, although he and Gen. Butler and Staff rode by within a few feet of where I was at work, covering with dirt the backside of the magazine to a water battery of five 30-pounders of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. They said that the President looks old. Gen. Butler pointed out to him the battery, and four or five monitors, and as many gunboats, almost at our feet, in the narrow river which flowed at the foot of the bank. He was dressed in plain citizens clothes, with a high-crowned beaver. Some of the boys (who will have their fun, even at the President's expense,) said they thought it was a monitor's turret coming overland. Some one sung out "greenbacks;" the President said there was plenty of them, and that the paymaster would be around in a few days. Gen. Brooks, I hear, succeeds Gen. Gillmore in command of the Tenth Army Corps. The fights around Petersburgh for the last week or two, by times, night and day, I know little about, except as I hear the noise of the artillery, and if the air is still and favorable, the faint volleys of musketry. Our principal news of the fight and details comes from Northern papers several days after. On the forenoon of June 29 there was heavy firing, of both artillery and musketry toward Petersburgh, and now and then artillery was heard in all directions, toward the White House, down the river and on our left. In the night the red glare of fire was seen in the direction of Petersburgh, the artillery all the while keeping at work.

Gen. Grant's headquarters are said to be at City Point, but I guess it is hard for Lee or any one else to predict his changing movements, and my opinion is, that he will in the end outgeneral Lee and compel him to accept battle outside of the fortifications of Richmond.

Our brigade has moved from Turkey's Bend, or the centre, to the extreme right, on the James River, close to the monitors. The river above crooks in the shape of an S, making a circuit of two or three miles to go half a mile, and at the turn under the hill, below a rebel battery, is scarcely a stone's throw across. The rebel rams have been down, fired a few shots, and returned.

There is a great desire felt by many in our regiment—old veterans and all—to go in the navy. I do not think it will be allowed before this campaign is over, as our regiment numbers but three hundred, and there would be but few left.

To come from the navy into the army at such a time is to volunteer for the fight; but to go from the army to the navy—old veterans at that, who have had their furlough and bounty—seems like deserting their country in time of greatest need.

A Lieutenant of the Sixth Connecticut was shot through both legs, while relieving us on picket, on the 29th.

Anti-Scorbutics for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The liberality exhibited by the loyal people in their contributions to the "Onion fund," shows the soldiers that their friends at home are alive to their personal comfort. It would be equally gratifying for them to know that the authorities at Washington have placed the same comforts at their disposal if they would only ask for them.

Fresh vegetables in the form of desiccated food, is on hand in large quantities, waiting to be drawn for. Their anti-scorbutic nature makes them an indispensable article for the camp and field. As it has for sometime been a regular army ration, the soldier is entitled to it, and if through your valuable journal, you will call attention to this fact, you will do the army a service.

—It is stated that human remains of so-called "pre-historic" age, have recently been derived from ancient sepultures in the Isle of Anglesea.

Casualties in the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Aug. Funk, Commanding, During the Month of June, 1864:

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

Michael Custla.	Peter Connolly.
Joseph Fatten.	Frederick Leopold.
Thomas Kelly.	John Colustly.

Missing in Action.

Alphonzo Chappel.	Serg. Felix de la Baume.
Calvin Lounsberry.	John J. Duffy.
Christopher Meck.	John Cisko.
Ludwig Berkenfeld.	

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Lieut. Joseph Wilson.	Alexander Primrose.
John Henderson.	John Lester.
August Gregor.	

Missing in Action.

Corp. Henry Brown.

COMPANY G.

Killed.

William Martin.	Frederick Sohen.
Michael Dougherty.	

Wounded.

John Hayes.	Louis Emrick.
John McCall.	Ludwig Gollie.
Corp. James Summers.	Adolph Huntziger.
Corp. Thomas Corr.	Martin Wagner.
Corp. Bernard Cauen.	Corp. Herman Sievers.
Leonhard Egerly.	John White.
James Linden.	

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Arnold Happee.	Albert Tag.
Corp. Alfred Terry.	William Montagu.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Lieut. Chas. A. Schouten.	Julius Weber.
Corp. Wm. Fuller.	Jose Delacosta.
James Mooney.	

Missing in Action.

J. Walsh.	A. Lehman.
T. Moore.	J. Beerner.
J. Thompson.	W. Moffat.
R. Pfannmueller.	G. Falk.
J. O'Neil.	

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

Edward Meyer.	Isaac Seithof.

Missing in Action.

Christian Reinbach.	Adolph Heskel.
Mathew Plein.	Joseph Kaiser.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Alexander Ehrhardt.	William Reed.
Adalbert Degen.	

Wounded.

G. Taubenspeck.	Bernhard Rimbold.
R. Javelle.	Edward Carpenter.
Patrick Sullivan.	Christian Bebans.
Joseph Wagner.	Lorenz Kuntzelman.
John Schmidt.	

Missing in Action.

Corp. B. Bell.	Isaac Farmer.
Sergt. John Whitney.	George Keller.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 8.

Arrived at Hampton Hospital, on steamer *Monitor*, from Point of Rocks July 7, 1864:

Capt. J. C. Easterly, 4th Wisconsin Battery—sick.
Maj. A. Ackerly, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—wounded in back.
Lieut. G. W. Palmer, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—sick.
Lieut. Charles Savage, 39th Illinois—sick.
J. G. Gascoign, 3d New-York Cavalry—wounded in head.
H. Miller, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—wounded in neck.
Charles Russell, 1st Maryland—powder-burnt.
S. E. Cooks, Signal Corps—sick.
Capt. C. C. Palmer, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—sick.
M. B. Hamer, 142d Ohio—sick.
W. Pollard, 8th Maine—sick.
C. Peckham, 4th Massachusetts—sick.
D. Strattan, 132d Ohio—sick.
M. Warner, 132d Ohio—sick.
R Chamberlain, 132d Ohio—sick.
G. A. Varney, 1st D. C. Cavalry—sick.
J. Ramsell, 9th Maine—sick.
George Ingram, 9th Maine—sick.
Charles Alexander, 1st D. C. Cavalry—sick.
J. N. Boyd, 1st D. C. Cavalry—sick.
Joseph Frink, 132d Ohio—sick.
T. J. Broadhurst, 142d Ohio—sick.
T. Savage, 11th Maine—sick.
O. Martain, 22d United States Colored—sick.
G. H. Butler, 9th Maine—wounded in foot.
T. C. Bookins, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—wounded in foot.
D. W. Lowell, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—wounded in foot.
G. F. Chamberlain, 24th Massachusetts—sick.
J. C. Badger, 132d Ohio—died.
Geo. B. Hall, 1st District Columbia Cavalry—wounded in foot.
W. C. Rand, 4th Massachusetts—wounded in leg.
W. H. Fowler, 142d Ohio—died.
D. C. Cogswell, 142d Ohio—died.
J. Turner, 21st Connecticut—wound in shoulder.

Deaths in Hampton Hospital:

Abram Lapham, 118th New-York—died July 6.
Wm. H. Johnson, 89th New-York—died July 6.
Rufus Blough, 148th Ohio—died July 6.
David Kimberly, 4th U. S. Colored—died July 6.
Wm. A. Marshall, 3d New-York Cav.—died July 6.
Josiah D. Smeath, (rebel)—died July 6.
W. S. Lewis, 76th Pennsylvania—died July 6.
James Benson, 4th United States Colored—died July 6.
W. Roach, 25th Massachusetts—died July 7.
Eli Lafarge, 7th New-York Battery—died July 7.
Wm. H. Shufelt, 169th New-York—died July 7.
Major H. Nickols, 16th New-York Artillery—died July 7.
Wm. McNamara, 142 New-York—died July 7.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Lieut. J. H. Frederick, 3d New-Hampshire—died July 6.

Patrick Kelly, 47th New-York, wounded in arm, has arrived at Hampton Hospital.

Capt. P. J. Regan, of Regan's Battery, 4th New-York Artillery, wounded in front of Petersburgh, is Now at Chesapeake Hospital, doing well.

Steamer *Guide* arrived this afternoon from City Point this morning, and reports some firing during the day yesterday, in front of Petersburgh, but all quiet during last night and up to the hour the *Guide* left.

Steamship *Baltic* will sail to-night for New-York, with a load of sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* arrived from City Point this afternoon, with over two hundred, mostly wounded soldiers.

From New-Orleans, &c.

Cairo, Friday, July 8.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans 2d, arrived to-day.

The *Era* says arrangements have been effected by Col. Dwight, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, for the release of about one thousand Federal prisoners for a time past confined in Texas, including a large number of officers, some of whom have been in the hands of the enemy about two years. Among them Col. Burrill and several other officers of the Forty-second Massachusetts, captured at Galveston, in January, 1863.

The United States Prize Commissioners recently sold the coppered schooners *Laura*, *Fannie* and *Albert*, for $10,500. Several other prizes are in the course of adjudication.

From California.

San Francisco, Thursday, July 7.

Mining Stocks drooped again to-day, Gould & Curry opening at 1,700 and closing at 1,580. This mine is believed to be nearly exhausted at the present depths, but there is a great quantity remaining o lower class, and hopes are entertained of finding another rich mass at a great depth.

Dispatches received here make it certain that the Government will provide for the speedy construction of the gunboat *Camanche*.

Highway robberies are numerous.

From Saratoga.

Saratoga, Saturday, July 8.

The proprietors of Union Hall, Saratoga, send greetings to all. This is the first message over the new City Telegraph Line here. We are now in direct communication with the City of New-York and the "rest of the world" over the West Union Telegraph Line. Permit us to send the following patriotic toast given at Union Hall on the anniversary of our National Independence:

Our Glorious Union of 1776.—Though vile hands have shattered it, God has preserved it, and we trust his last "Grant," to us, may lead us to safety and a more harmonious Union, and our abiding place this day, the "Union," be preserved from the worst of all dangers, "a flanking fire."

Fire at Salmon Falls.

Boston, Saturday, July 9.

The fire at Salmon Falls, N. H., yesterday, destroyed the old mills, the repair shop, the agent's dwelling, and a large brick block adjoining. The new mill was uninjured.

The loss is estimated at $300,000.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The following letter was sent by Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the Congressional Convention of the Ninth District of Indiana, held at Valparaiso on the 30th ult., and nominated Mr. Colfax for reëlection by acclamation:

House of Representatives, Washington, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

My Dear Sir: The prolongation of the session till next week, prevents me attending the Congressional Convention at Valparaiso on the 30th, and mingling there with such true-hearted patriots as I know will be found assembled. My sphere of duty is here till Congress adjourns; and never having been absent from it a single day, it would not be right to leave it now for my own personal gratification.

Appealed to last Febuary by the unanimous resolution of the delegates for the Ninth District at the State Convention, to accept a renomination, my name is before your convention; for cheerfully as I would have retired to make place for some other candidate, it seemed that, while our brave defenders in the field were standing at their posts so fearlessly, no one in civil life could rightfully desert his, if his constituents commanded otherwise. But it must be promptly withdrawn, if even in the opinion of a minority of the counties it would be wiser and stronger to present some new candidate. If the voice of the convention, however, is clearly and unmistakably in favor of my renomination, and by such a decided preponderance as to leave no doubt as to the wishes of the people, I shall accept its action, with an honorable pride at this renewed evidence of their continued confidence. But, regarding a division of the Union forces at the ballot box as akin in its results to a division or weakening of our forces at the front, I should feel guilty of a crime if the presentation of my name threatened the harmony or impaired the strength of the loyal cause I have striven here so faithfully to serve. I speak thus generally because, at this distance, it is impossible to foreknow what will be the prevailing opinion when the delegates from the Lake to Wabash shall commingle. Nor can I, of course, predict all the details of the platform. But frankness compels me to tell you my views on the great questions of the day, unreservedly, in advance.

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read the Constitution, this was the express intent of its framers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as "arbitrary arrests;" and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal Kane and others, were discharged without trial.

I justify a Butler in daring to hang a traitor in New-Orleans, and a Burnside in arresting an influential politician for publicly defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I heartily approve the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and his solemn declaration that no slave of any State, whether on the border or further South, who fights for his country, shall ever wear the chains of bondage.

I am for the most vigorous exertions to reinforce our armies by the largest possible addition of colored troops; and only regret that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen and their presses, has retarded their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, 400,000 of such soldiers, instead of 100,000, and avoided all impending drafts.

I endorse most heartily the policy of confiscating the property of rebels, voluntarily in arms against their country; and who, guiltier than the parricide, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction.

I am for striking at Slavery, the cause of all our woes, and the progenitor of this gigantic rebellion—war power of the army, the naval power of the navy, and the proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevocable extirpation from the land, by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself, absolutely and forever free; and thus also obey the Divine injunction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

I am against treason, whether it rears its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our Capitol; in the streets of New-York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so sadly and yet so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—"faithful among the faithless found"—for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which they are each so worthy.

Very truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Mark L. McClelland, Valparaiso, Ind.

Assignment of Maj.-Gen. Peck.

Headquarters Department of the East, New-York City, July 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 49.—Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, United States Volunteers, having reported in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby assigned to duty as second in command of this department. His headquarters will be in New-York City. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. Van Buren, Col. and Ass't Adj't.-Gen.

Official: Wright Ames, Aide-de-Camp.

Gen. Meade at the Battle of the Wilderness.—A story has been widely prevalent that after the battle of the Wilderness Gen. Meade advised falling back across the Rapidan. It was for intimating something of this kind that Gen. Meade ordered the correspondent of a Philadelphia paper to be sent out of the army. A gentleman of Boston, who had heard the report indirectly from an army officer, wrote a letter of inquiry to Gen. Grant, and has just received the reply from Lieut.-Col. Theodore Lyman, Vol. A. D. C., who states that the letter "asking about the truth or the falsity of the calumnious report," has been duly received, and forwarded to Major-Gen. Meade, with an indorsement, of which the following is a copy:

"Gen. Meade on no occasion advised or counseled falling back toward, much less across, the Rapidan. There has been no word or act of his from the beginning of this campaign which indicated even a belief on his part that such a step would ever become necessary. Such rumors as you speak of are entirely idle and without the shadow of foundation.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

City Point, Va., June 22, 1864."

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

DIED.

Blakeley.—In this City, on Friday, July 8, suddenly, of disease of the heart, William H. Blakeley, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 384 West 46th-st., on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

Denham.—On Saturday morning, July 9, Susanna, widow of the late James Denham, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sabbath, July 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Thomas Denham, No. 303 4th-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Eddy.—On Saturday morning, July 9, Herbert Beecher, infant son of Elias and Emeline Eddy, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 3 Cottage-row, 128th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Harlem.

Mapes.—At West Farms, on Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, Edith Maria, only daughter of Daniel and the late Emily Mapes, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Mills.—On Friday, July 8, Alexander Mills, Jr., only child of Alexander and Mary A. Mills, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John M. Goeller, No. 537 Broome-st., on Sunday, July 10, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Tronson.—On Saturday morning, July 9, in New-York City, of congestion of the brain, Hugh Dudley Tronson, son of the late Dudley Tronson, of St. Stephen's-st., Dublin.

His friends, and those of his sisters, Emma, Harriet and Sarah, and of his brother-in-law, William Kelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 East 11th st., near 2d-av., this day, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

Thornell.—On Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, Frederick Halsted, third son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, aged 6 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 78th st., near 3d-av., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Weyman.—At the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. T. Mali, in Fordham, on Friday morning, July 8, Isabella, widow of William Weyman, of New-York, in her 83d year.

Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages on the north side of Union-square at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 421.—July 9, 1864.
52, 48, 42, 60, 67, 54, 17, 46, 55, 4, 39, 37, 53.

Kentucky, Class 422.—July 9, 1864.
51, 23, 70, 62, 33, 34, 8, 20, 43, 45, 72, 48, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 325.—July 9, 1864.
38, 26, 28, 15, 41, 20, 4, 12, 40, 72, 7, 24, 1.

Class 326.—July 9, 1864.
4, 19, 40, 55, 64, 39, 31, 12, 60, 57, 5, 37, 72.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

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SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, Infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free. Depot No. 491 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists. J. P. DINSMORE.

LADIES LINEN MAKERS, Who are thoroughly accomplished in the use of Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines, on fine hand work, accustomed to making ladies' chemise, skirts, &c., can get work to take home, in City or country, provided applicants bring samples and references satisfactory. Apply, mornings, 8 to 10 o'clock. SCOTT & BALDWIN, No. 505 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Jesse T. Peck, one of the former pastors of this church, being about to return to California, has, by special request, kindly consented to preach on TUESDAY EVENING next, prior to his departure. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. His old friends are invited to be present on the occasion.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—THE RECTOR hereby informs the congregation that kind invitations have been extended to them by the Rectors of St. Thomas' Church, St. Luke's and the Church of the Annunciation, to worship in either of these churches while the repairs upon St. Clement's, rendered necessary by the late fire, are in progress. Due notice will be given of the reopening of the church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Rev. E. D. Murphy will preach corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SABBATH, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, Rev. F. Jackson will preach corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, preaching at 3½ P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. All are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.—Rev. J. K. Wardle, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Pastor's Bible class at 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening:—*Political and Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Millennial era, &c.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Our Heart Follows Our Treasure*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Life of Eve, the Mother of us All.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

A PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT, CONSISTING of music and addresses, in behalf of the Christian Alliance to aid the needy families of volunteers, at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, July 14. Addresses by Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Rev. W. H. Boole and others.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. E. B. Otheman, of St. Paul's Church, New-York, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Bishop James in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Trustees will be in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, WHO HAS RECENTLY returned from England, will preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

COME AND HEAR HIM.—S. S. SNOW, called "The Prophet," will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Prophecies being fulfilled in Present and Impending Events.* Seats free.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The congregation of this church will meet for Divine worship in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Preaching by Prof. Elliott, of the Northwest Seminary.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, Pastor; services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacramental services at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers respectfully invited.

SPIRITUALISM—AT UNION HALL, CORNER Broadway and 23d-st., "Elizabeth."—This great Clairvoyant and Eloquent Trance Speaking Medium will again exercise her astounding abilities, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., will preach the 26th sermon in this series in the M. E. Church in 7th-av., near 14th-st., (Dr. Fox's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The two congregations will worship together in this service.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., communion. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D.V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 10, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning sermon—*The Spirit and the Bride.* Evening—*The Preacher.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. Murray, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, July 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS — PROF. Mattison will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. New churches springing up here and there. Next conference in New-York, Oct. 12.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector, will preach in the afternoon.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 10th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Prophecy in Relation to the Times in which we are now Living.* All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL—CORNER Prince and Thompson sts.—THIS MORNING, Rev. Frederick Sill will preach his fifth annual sermon. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock. Service in the EVENING at 7½. Sermon by Rev. Thomas H. Sill.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

REV. H. H. BLAIR WILL PREACH IN the 28th-st. United Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. Freeland at 3½ o'clock P. M. The Psalms of David are only used.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, July 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE M. E. CHURCH, OF Rye, Westchester County, will not be reopened on SUNDAY, as published in the *Christian Advocate*, but on the 17th inst.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. Crassy, of the Church of the Annunciation, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 10th inst., the pastor, Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

WALTER HYDE, WITH PANORAMIC ILLUSTRATIONS, will speak on SUNDAY, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

Trip From Big Shanty to Nashville—Condition of the Western and Atlanta Railway—Dreadful Catastrophe on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 2.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

It was the 28th of June. The storm of battle was over. The clouds of blue and gray smoke which, descending from the summit of Kenesaw, fell like a pall over the plain below, had rolled away. Here and there, at long intervals of time, a cannon belched forth its thunders, as if to give vent to some lingering portions of the excitement which had not been entirely exhausted by the strife of the previous day. Everything seemed to shrink beneath the steady glare of the sun. Each one sought shelter as best he could from the heat. There was almost unbroken quiet along the skirmish line, the lazy pickets scarcely deigning to exchange shots. Almost the only life manifest was that which had a close relation to gnastly death; for here and there you could see small groups of soldiers digging graves, in which to lay the bodies of their comrades who had fallen the day before. Right by the side of the grave-diggers lay the prostrate forms of the dead; those whose hearts had beaten with high and patriotic hope but a few hours ago, now lying wrapped in their blankets, lifeless and motionless, their caps hiding their faces, the worn uniform in which they died their shroud. Who could desire a grander funeral? A soldier clothed in the chosen emblems of the cause for which he fought, buried by his comrades on the very field where he poured forth his life-blood in defence of his country! The time will come when the children of the nation will erect upon each of these favored spots a glorious monument to the fallen brave; and thither, in all ages, shall those who love Liberty repair, to worship with such devotion as one may rightly feel for Heaven's best blessing, at these, her most sacred shrines. And, although men may cease to remember some of their individual names, God, in his boundless memory, will retain them all; and when he shall seek for them upon the resurrection morning, not ons of all these thousands shall be sought in vain!

It was impossible to avoid such recollections as these, while, on the morning of the 28th of June, I was riding alone from the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland toward the point upon the railroad where I was to embark for my own dear Ohio, bidding adieu for a short season to sultry Georgia, with its scenes of bloodshed, devastation and woe.

BIG SHANTY.

Big Shanty is the uneuphonious name of the small cluster of houses which are grouped around what is now the southern terminus of our railroad communication in Georgia. It is about seven miles by rail from Marietta, although the distance is considerably less in a straight line. It is said to be so named because, when the road was being constructed, a number of sons of Erin who were laboring in that vicinity, instead of putting up a separate hut for each family, or each man, built one immense "shanty," in which they all lived in common. Whatever may have been the obscurity of the little village in times past, it is prominent enough now. A score of trains arrive at and depart from it each day; it is perpetually thronged by a vast and busy crowd; and from it flow all the streams which furnish life and sustenance to the vast Union army stationed near.

EMBARKED FOR THE NORTH.

It was nearly noon when I embarked on one of the northward bound trains. After we had gone through with a due amount of those inexplicable *chassezings* back and forth, which no one but a railroad man seems to understand, and which no railroad man was ever willing to explain, we at last got fairly under headway, and soon left Big Shanty and Kenesaw and Brush Mountain all behind and out of sight. Reader, you may conceive it a pleasant task to ride, on a hot Summer day, in Georgia, in the caboose of a freight train, in one end of which is a large cooking stove, upon which a colored individual is perpetually preparing food for the use of some one or other of the hands upon the train, each of whom seems to eat at a different time, so that the fire is never allowed to go down in the stove. I say you may imagine this a pleasant operation, but I, for one, was utterly unable to see it. Yet I thank the gentlemanly conductor that my fate was much more endurable than that of the hundreds who rode on top of the cars in the broiling heat of the sun.

A NEW COUNTRY.

As I had left the railroad at Adairville, on my journey down to the army, the portion of the road over which I was now going was new to me, and standing at the open side of the car, holding on to the iron rod fastened above, I gazed with some interest at the country; at the little, once aristocratic, now desolate town of Carterville, and at the famous Allatoona Pass, the position which, with so much labor and difficulty, we had turned, only to find ourselves confronted by a stronger one at Kenesaw.

SEARCH FOR A DINNER.

As the train was to stop a few minutes at Carterville; as it was now 2 o'clock P. M., and as I had tasted no mouthful of food since daylight that morning, I cast my eyes around to see what prospect there might be for something to eat. A sutler had established himself in one of the deserted storehouses, and to him I applied. He had no bread; no crackers; nothing but some cheese. "Very well," said I, "g ve me some of that." "How much do you want?" he asked. "Just give me a piece of some size," I replied, "and then take out of this enough to pay yourself"—handing him a dollar bill. "It is seventy-five cents a pound," said he, "and here," cutting off a small slice, "is just half a pound." I paid him the thirty-seven cents, took the cheese and tried to eat it. But it was soft, flabby, greasy and strong; and after swallowing a mouthful I threw it away in disgust. Yet I would fain have had it afterward, and most bitterly did I regret my rashness; for that single mouthful of cheese was all the food I had until noon the next day at Chattanooga. This is nothing until you become used to it. I was not nearly so hungry the next day at noon as I was that same day at sundown.

ARRIVAL AT CHATTANOOGA.

After all, I suffered but little; for, heaven be praised! I had slept none at all the night after the battle, and now, when the train was once more in motion, from Carterville, I stretched myself out upon one of the hard benches of the caboose, and spite of heat, and hunger and noise, I fell into a sound slumber, from which I never fully aroused until after the train had passed Dalton, and we were, the next morning, in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill. We had expected to reach Chattanooga about 2 o'clock the next morning, but traveling on these military roads is always uncertain. Between Big Shanty and Chattanooga the trains do not run by any time-table, but simply as they get orders by telegraph from one station to the other. Numerous delays almost always occur. He who has not laid in a full stock of patience preparatory to making the trip, will find his soul vexed beyond endurance at the oft repeated, unexplained and unexplainable stoppages. It was nearly noon, on the 29th of June, when our train arrived in Chattanooga.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD.

It was wonderful how well the rebels took care of this Western and Atlanta Railway, as it is called. The rails are in an excellent state of preservation, although we had, previous to the present campaign, supposed the Georgia roads in a worse condition than the Nashville and Chattanooga road in Tennessee. It is strange, too, that Joe. Johnston, as he retreated down this railroad gradually from Tunnel Hill to Kenesaw, never attempted to burn a bridge or tear up a rail? What does it mean? Is it mere bravado, or does he really not dread our pursuit?

Since arriving in this city I have seen it stated in the Washington correspondence of one of you contemporaries, that both Forrest and Morgan are in the rear of our Georgia army, and have almost entirely cut off communication. Nothing could be further from the truth. Neither of the worthies named are anywhere in the State of Georgia. Our own cavalry, under such leaders as Elliott, Wilder, Murray, &c., are fully able to cope with Wheeler's dilapidated horsemen. Some time ago we had a couple of trains laden with forage destroyed. Several others were fired into, and rails were in a score of instances torn up by small parties of cowardly guerrillas. But the train guards were strengthened; the road was placed under an efficient patrol; and for a week preceding the day I came through there had been no interruption of any kind from Chattanooga to Big Shanty.

Such are the facts at present. Yet Forrest may at any time appear upon this line, and it behooves our military authorities to be on the lookout for him.

CHATTANOOGA.

It was pleasant to behold once again the town of Chattanooga, the graceful curve of Mission Ridge, the towering termination of Lookout Mountain, the beautiful valley of the Tennessee and the river itself winding in tranquil beauty among a thousand hills; pleasant, although everything seemed dissolving under the intolerable heat. Pleasant, too, was a few minutes conversation with the new and excellent Post-Commander at Chattanooga, Col. T. R. Stanley, who exhibits as much wisdom in the discharge of the civil duties pertaining to this office, as he has heretofore shown ability upon the field.

DEPARTURE FOR NASHVILLE.

But the hour for departing from Chattanooga arrived; and at 4 P. M., we embarked upon the regular passenger train for Nashville. Away we went smoothly and swiftly, expecting to arrive at the Capital of Tennessee at 8 o'clock the next morning. Oh, little did any one on board that train dream then of the fate which awaited us. Had we known what we should be compelled to pass through, before that trip toiled all the way to Nashville on foot, rather than take passage in that doomed train.

On the return to Nashville the cars do not now run as formerly, around by way of Huntsville, but go directly all the way upon the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

There was pleasant company on board the train, and in the car in which I took passage. Col. F. Vanderver, not in good health, coming home on a short leave of absence from the scene of those duties than he; Col. George, of the Second Minnesota, who, having served his three long years, had just been mustered out, and was on his way home; Mr. A. J. Daugherty, the well-known and intelligent correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*: Dr. Powers, the affable surgeon of the celebrated Loomis battery, who had resigned and was on his return to Michigan, and other agreeable gentlemen, both officers and civilians.

The train was a long one, and a number of the cars were filled with wounded men who were being conveyed to Nashville, for better treatment than they could receive at Chattanooga.

Our smooth running did not continue long. After the first few miles we began to be delayed by this, that and other interruption, so that it was long after dark before we reached Stevenson, in Alabama. The prospect of a supper which we were to obtain at Decherd, on the west side of the Cumberland mountains began to grow rather shadowy.

TRAIN FIRED INTO.

Coming out of Stephenson we were fired into by a guerrilla party in the very neighborhood of the town, and a score of bullets whistled around the train, fortunately hurting nobody. The stockade built to protect a bridge over Crow Creek, had been set on fire by this party, and was burning as we passed. After the frightful disaster which eventually befell us, several persons declared they knew what was coming from the ominous interruptions and incidents I have mentioned. Perhaps they did; but if so, they were wiser than I. I had no forebodings, and went to sleep in sight of the burning stockade.

CROSSING THE CUMBERLANDS.

When I first woke, I found we were going up the mountains; and the small engine used for helping take trains up the grade, pushing away lustily at the rear of ours. I slumbered once more, and at the end of an indefinite period was awakened a second time by some unusual noise. I cast my eyes toward the hind part of the car, and through the glass door beheld a sight which no mortal man, having once looked upon could ever forget.

Two other trains had started with us from Chattanooga. Ours was the foremost; and myself, with the other persons I have mentioned, were in the hindmost car of our train. This car, and the one immediately preceding it, were regular passenger coaches; all the others were freight cars.

AN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

Our train was about half way down the mountain, (the grade being very steep), and about two miles from Cowan, at the foot of the grade. The next train was following us at the usual interval, when suddenly, either through the carelessness of the engineers, the negligence of the brakesmen, or because the brakes were out of order, and would not work, the train behind us started forward with the rapidity of lightning and came tearing furiously toward us. Our engineer put on all steam in the endeavor to escape; the engineer of the crazy train reversed his engine, but it was all in vain! The train was under too much headway! It was when it had reached to less than a hundred yards of us, that I awoke and looked out. Like a destroying demon, bent on our annihilation, seemed the terrible engine. Its wheels were running in a reverse direction, but under the fearful force it had previously acquired, it would no longer obey the motion of the wheels. It was sliding onward to destroy us! and at times the wheels, fixed upon the track, and balanced between the two forces, one urging the locomotive forward, the other endeavoring to pull it back, tore from the rails a stream of fire. Then the reversing force would whirl them round for a moment with the most awful rapidity.

A TRAIN HURLED DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

As soon as I had fully collected my faculties, (stunned by the terrible spectacle,) I rushed toward the hind end of the car, with the design of leaping out. But by this time, fortunately for me, no doubt, the monster behind us had nearly reached the end of the car, and I saw escape was impossible. The next instant our train was struck and bounded forward for a few feet as it shot from a cannon, still, however, remaining upon the track. In less time than it has taken to read the last dozen words, we were struck again; and this time our car, with I know not how many others, was thrown entirely from the rails. The fearful speed at which we had been going in our endeavor to escape the pursuing engine, now insured our destruction. A mad rush onward of about twenty feet; a dreadful sound as we ripped and tore up the rails and ties underneath us; then a tremendous lurch, hurling us with fearful violence from one side of the car to the other; and the huge box in which we were confined was rolling and tumbling down into the gorge of the Cumberland mountains.

I cannot even now think without shuddering of the state of intense consciousness in which, for the moment, I seemed to exist. I certainly could have been but a few seconds from the time our car first left the track, until it rested among the rocks, and trees, and brambles below; but those few seconds seemed drawn out into an hour, and a thousand ideas went chasing each other through my mind. I have spent fearful moments on many battle fields from Perryville to Kenesaw; but never one so fraught with unutterable horror as was that; and I fervently pray God that I may never know such another. The whole dread reality of the situation stood like an awful picture before my eyes. I *felt* palpably that the next instant I should probably be a mass of quivering, shapeless flesh; yet, strange to say, while the car was turning over and over, I speculated on my chances for safety, and called to my mind a dozen instances of hair-breadth and almost miraculous escapes! I did not, as many are said to do under such circumstances, recall my past life, nor did I bestow a thought upon the future: all the faculties of my soul were concentrated in the awful present.

The car stopped in its downward career, and I thought the danger was over; then a crash above, and again we turned over. We stopped. But that last turn of our car raised in my mind the idea that the whole of the following train, with its locomotive might come down upon us, and grind us all to powder. Then came the burning, hoping, almost despairing desire to get outside of the ruined car.

HORRORS OF THE SITUATION.

What a moment was that succeeding the one in which our downward motion ceased! It was midnight. There was no light in the car, and the absolute darkness into which we were plunged, the wailing and moaning of those who were hurt, the sickening smell of fresh human blood, the thought that the first step you took you might stumble upon the mangled and bleeding corpse of your friend, the fearful uncertainty as to the fate of those on board whom you loved, the consciousness that the next instant you yourself might be crushed to atoms—all these things formed a combination of horrors to which, for the moment the misery of hell would have been a blessed relief.

Dashing my hands through a glass door, and kicking away a panel, I finally emerged from the car. Let me tell now what I partly saw in the darkness of the night, but did not fully comprehend until daylight. The accident had taken place upon an embankment. The two passenger cars of our train had rolled down about sixty feet, finally resting against the trees. The locomotive which had run into us had passed on, with several of its cars, not leaving the track. Four of them had tumbled off on the other side of the embankment from us. One had rolled down upon our side, just ahead of our two passenger cars. The other was resting with its fore end upon the top of the car in which I rode, its wheels thrust into our car, its hind end resting against the embankment, about half way down to our car, and thus actually forming an immense bridge, under which a man could walk upright! For the space of thirty or forty feet, where the car had run after leaving the rails, and before tumbling down the embankment, there was not a single rail or tie remaining—nothing but the rough stones which had formed the ballasting of the road.

INDIVIDUALS INJURED.

As soon as the lights could be procured, we could see, in some measure, who had been hurt and who had passed the fearful ordeal in safety.

There were three ladies on board, all in the hindmost car of our train: Mrs. R. A. Bishop, proprietress of the Crutchfield House at Chattanooga: Miss Ella Fry, of Huntsville, Alabama, and Miss Maggie Woods, of War Trace, Tennessee. Of these the former two were but slightly injured; but the latter, a beautiful and interesting young lady, was fearfully bruised and lacerated and torn.

Lieut. H. R. Austin, Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, was badly hurt.

Lieut. Charles McCracken, Thirteenth Kentucky, was severely injured. He was on his way home, having received an ugly wound in the last battle.

J. R. Patton, sutler One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, had his ribs broken.

Col. H. G. Barnes, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, was hurt in the back, and generally injured.

Capt. E. G. Whiteside, A. A. G. to Gen. Harker, (and also wounded in the recent battle,) was painfully injured in the shoulder.

Wm. Wallace, Seventy-fourth Illinois, was hurt in head and shoulder.

A. J. McGee, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the head and eye.

Thomas Robinson, Fifty-ninth Ohio, in face.

E. Cutting, Nineteenth Ohio, very dangerously hurt, having both knees crushed.

J. Martin, Findlay, Ohio, slightly injured.

One poor fellow, named Jehiel Service, Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois, was crushed under one of the cars which tumbled off on the other side from ours, and in spite of the utmost efforts to relieve him, lay there in unspeakable agony until sunrise! He will probably die.

P. C. Adams, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, was badly hurt in head, shoulder and leg.

A score of others were more or less injured, cut, bruised or stunned, but strange to say, not one person, as far as I could learn, was killed outright. So wonderful seemed our preservation that I think no one failed to attribute it to the gracious interposition of Almighty God, and returned to him, some perhaps for the first time in their lives, hearty, earnest, fervent thanks.

As for myself, I was not even bruised, Mr. Daugherty, of the *Journal*, did not get off quite so easily, although he was not severely injured.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.

Capt. R. W. Tuttle, military conductor of our train, is deserving of all praise for the energetic manner in which he endeavored to mitigate and repair, as far as possible, the effects of the disaster.

W. W. Crane, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-first Ohio, came up from Cowan with a number of assistants, immediately on being sent for by Capt. Tuttle, and all through the night exerted himself with tireless assiduity, in relieving and comforting the wounded.

There were other good angels who ministered to the suffering; but I regret to say, that there were still others who seemed utterly callous and utterly regardless of the misery around them.

From the wrecks of two trains, with some cars obtained at Cowan, Capt. Tuttle succeeded in organizing another train, and about an hour after sunrise we left the scene of the disaster, and once more steamed away toward the North.

A young man on board was extremely attentive, as we went along, to the young lady who had been so seriously wounded. Yet it was not much of a task to nurse a young and beautiful girl, and scarcely any of us felt gratitude toward him. But the poor young lady was put off the cars at Wartrace; and then this same young man seeking out one of the wounded lieutenants immediately began ministering to him, as carefully and as tenderly as he had done to the young lady. Then more than one of us blessed him in our hearts. He continued his work to the end of our journey. Could I believe it agreeable to him to have his name published in this very peculiar connection, I would gladly give it. He is one of nature's true noblemen, eminently worthy of respect and love.

ARRIVAL AT NASHVILLE.

Our train being out of time, or "wild," as it is technically called, we were subjected to every sort of vexatious delay, and did not reach Nashville until nearly night. But never, I believe, were delays more patiently borne, for all felt happy at the contrast between their present safety and the fearful danger through which they had passed. V. S.

THE FIRE IN THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The Old Forging Shop Destroyed—Loss not More than $50,000—No Suspension of Work in Consequence.

From the Springfield Republican, July 4.

Fire was discovered in the attic of the "old forging shop" at the United States Armory in this city about 8¼ o'clock Saturday evening, the point where it was noticed being about forty feet from the chimney at the west end of the shop. As soon as it was known to the workmen in the second story of the shop some of them rushed up stairs and emptied some water-pails, which were always kept there, upon the flames; but they had made too much headway to be stopped so easily, and quickly burst out of the scuttles in the roof. Knowing how inflammable was the wood work of the shop, and finding themselves powerless to put out the fire, the workmen considered their own safety, and left the rooms as fast as possible. The alarm was given vigorously upon the hill, but some time elapsed before it reached Main-street, and then the City Hall bell had rung but a minute before it was stopped more than ten minutes, to give the clock a chance to strike 9. Luckily, the firemen were promptly at their engines, though the alarm was insufficient, and considering the distance the down-town machines had to go, made commendable time in reaching the scene of the fire. Meantime the hill machines were hard at work, but by doing their best, and they worked bravely, could not prevent the spread of the flames. The benches and floors were so completely saturated with oil that it seemed almost impossible to conquer the fire. It spread in both directions from the place it was discovered, with the greatest rapidity. Going west and reaching the end of the old shop, it communicated to the new L and burned it completely out. But its eastern progress was watched with the most solicitude. The long line of shops extending to Federal-street, and the long carpenters' and machine shop parallel, with Federal-street, were threatened, as well as the other long line of shops running north and south, and in the centre of which are the offices. To stop the fire from spreading further east than the polishing shop was to save the others, and to secure this end the firemen worked heroically. Besides the Government steamer, the *Union*, and the two down-town steamers, the *Monitor* and the *Constitution*, two hand engines and a stream sent by one of the stationary engines in the shops, were all played upon the fire, all the streams but one upon this particular point. Fewer would not probably have checked it, but so many did. The efficiency of the firemen cannot be too highly commended, as it saved a large and important part of the Government works from destruction. The fire made thorough work, however, where it did burn, cleaning out everything inside the shops that was inflammable, but leaving the walls standing.

Some of the machinery in the old shop destroyed was removed, but the larger part had to remain. A good deal of machinery in the machine and some of the other shops was also removed, when the conflagration threatened to go on unchecked, and most of it is but little damaged. While a workman named E. D. Kane, was helping to do this, he was considerably injured in the back by falling against one of the machines, and John Ingersoll, son of the paymaster, was struck in the side by a box that was thrown out of one of the windows, but his injuries are not of a serious nature. Other than these, no accidents of consequence occurred during the whole time.

The place where the fire was finally checked was about two hundred feet from the west end of the old shop, and the L connected with the west end, which was also destroyed, was 85 feet long. In the rooms contained in the two, about 150 hands were employed by day and 50 by night. The forging was formerly done here, but the shop has of late been given to "general work," although it is in the milling department, under the charge of William G. Chamberlin. This "general work" includes polishing, milling, filing, case-hardening, tempering and screw-making, drilling, and a few other, but minor branches. The first story of the old shop was erected in 1846, the second and the attic having been recently added. The L, however, is comparatively new, as it was erected only about a year and a half ago. This is the first large fire which has occurred at the armory since March, 1824.

The cause of the fire has given rise to much speculation, but it was undoubtedly spontaneous combustion. The dust from the emery wheels used in the polishing room, which was in the second story, is almost as excitable as powder, and a small fire in the same attic was discovered some two months ago, in season to put it out with a pail of water. The dust rose to the attic through cracks in the floor, and there was not more than the depth of a sixteenth of an inch upon the floor at that time. The scuttles in the roof were open Saturday night, to let ventilation in for the workmen, and the condition of the atmosphere was particularly favorable to spontaneous combustion, as the emery "goes off" at no time so easily as when a little dampened. The aggregate loss was likewise speculated upon and rather wildly, the figures being estimated from $40,000 to $800 000. The opinion of those best qualified to judge places it at about $50,000. There is no insurance, as the Government don't do that thing. None of the workmen met with any loss of consequence, except Ansel Moore, whose chest of tools, worth about $150, was destroyed. The fire will cause but trifling suspension of work at the armory, and few if any workmen will be thrown out of employment. A temporary shop will be at once provided for the polishers. No other shops in the armory could be burned causing so much loss, without producing more delay, and more disarrangement of the different departments. These are so nicely adjusted that an order was issued Saturday, before the fire, to suspend work until Thursday morning, on account of the lowness of the water shops pond all of the shops shutting down to prevent an undue "balance of power" in any. This reason why no work will go on till Thursday is not, therefore, the fire of Saturday evening.

When the situation appeared critical, telegrams were sent to the chief engineers of the fire departments of Worcester, Hartford and New-Haven, calling for immediate assistance. The response was all that could have been asked. At Hartford, two steamers were loaded on the cars and 200 men were ready to accompany them, and at New-Haven they were also ready with a steamer and 1,000 feet of hose, when a dispatch was sent that their services were not required. Worcester failed to receive it, and an engine and 2,000 feet of hose, both well manned, arrived from there about midnight. This promptness on the part of our sister cities is appreciated, and if the time should ever come when the Springfield fire department is needed in any of them, just give the word.

A STATEMENT BY MAJ. DYER.

THANKS TO THE FIREMEN AND CITIZENS.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, Sunday, 12 M., July 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Knowing that you are desirous of giving the public a correct account of the fire which occurred at this armory last night, I take the liberty of furnishing you with what I believe to be a correct statement of facts:

The fire originated about half-past 8 o'clock in the attic of the polishing-shop, and spread with great rapidity in both directions. The polishing-shop, which was about 280 feet long, 32 feet wide, and two stories high, was destroyed with its machinery, and a small quantity of components for muskets in various stages. Forty-seven machines belonging to the milling shop, which was immediately under the polishing-shop, were considerably injured, and the temporary forges for springs were destroyed. The total loss will not, in my opinion, exceed $50,000. The product of the armory will be considerably diminished during the next two months, but I have no hesitation in saying that this diminution will be made good during the following four months of this year. The only drawback to the immediate production of the full complement of muskets, will be occasioned by the want of facilities for polishing some of the parts. This want can be supplied within one month.

The progress of the fire was so rapid that it threatened to destroy the whole building, which contained the machine shop and a large quantity of valuable machinery, but through the unceasing exertions of the fire companies it was mastered.

Every assistance which could have been asked was promptly and cheerfully rendered by the citizens of Springfield and its fire companies, and I beg to express through you to them, and to the fire companies of Hartford, New-Haven and Worcester, my sincere thanks for the prompt and valuable assistance which was proffered and rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER, Major Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD FINISHED.—On Saturday last the connection between the eastern and western divisions of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was completed by the laying of the last rail—and thus a continuous iron track was opened up from the Delaware to Lake Erie. This desideratum, so long sought and so often deferred, will, we feel assured, be hailed by our citizens with peculiar satisfaction at this time. The petroleum trade of northwestern Pennsylvania has been rapidly leaving us to find shipment at New-York, because of the influence of the branches of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in that region. Philadelphia meantime having no direct railway connection with the oil wells. Now, however, by the completion of this Philadelphia and Erie Railroad the tables are turned, and Philadelphia has the shortest and most available line for the trade.—*Philadelphia N. American, July 6.*

AN ELOPEMENT CASE.

A Bank President Deserts his Wife, and Runs Away with Another Woman.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Our Pontiac neighbors are just now exercised over a case of scandal that has been brought to light in that town, in which Mr. Wm. H. Perry, President of the First National Bank there, figures as the most conspicuous character. This person has for some time past been residing at Pontiac, having been a former resident of Medina, N. Y. At one time, if we mistake not, he was connected with the now defunct Bank of Pontiac.

It seems that before he removed with his family to Pontiac he formed the acquaintance, at his former place of residence, of a blooming young widow named Mrs. Wilson, with whom he became intimately associated—and, for aught we know, too much so. Be that as it may, she accepted his invitation to visit Pontiac, where Perry introduced her into his own household, and into the most aristocratic families in the vicinity. Mrs. Wilson being, to all appearances, an accomplished lady, soon became a favoring in the place. Perry paid all attentions possible to her, and frequently treated her with drives, rides, and occasionally accompanied her to concerts, &c. All this time the gay deceiver was prompt in his attendance to business and to his family, which was of course a ruse to divert any suspicions that might arise in reference to his conduct.

Frequently, during the past six months, Perry was called to Detroit on business, and at each trip was accompanied by his paramour. They put up at the Biddle and Brussell Houses, where they registered themselves as man and wife, and occupied the same apartments. These visits to the city were often made, and the same programme enacted. At times Mrs. Wilson would come in alone, and after ward be joined by Perry. The latter always paid the hotel bills, amounting to $25 and upward each time. A few days ago Mr. Perry informed his wife that she had better take a trip to Elmira, New-York, and unsuspectingly she consented to take the trip. The strange conduct, however, of her husband, in making this proposition, excited her suspicion, but not being of a jealous turn of mind, she resolved not to believe herself, and started from home as desired. On her way to Detroit her mind naturally reverted to the past, and the suspicions previously suggested to her assumed a more definite shape. Laboring under such impressions as naturally crowded upon her mind, she determined, upon mature reflection, to return home.

The next westward-bound train conveyed her back to Pontiac, and then she found that her worst fears were more than realized. Mrs. Wilson had evidently taken full possession of her house, with the intention of "staying awhile." All solicitations upon the part of Mrs. Perry could not prevail upon the paramour of her husband to leave. She had been invited by Mr. Perry to stay, and she was "not going to leave, come what might." Had this occurred in some people's house, a storm would have instantly arisen, and might have broken with unrelenting fury upon the head of the impudent jade who dared to invade the sanctity of a peaceable household. Mrs. Perry, however, with a perseverance which does her credit, refrained from engaging in a personal encounter with a degraded one of her sex, and sought legal advice upon the subject. She called upon Mr. M. E. Crofoot, prosecuting attorney for Oakland County, who immediately set about getting redress for the outraged wife.

As no criminal acts could be proven against the parties in that county, a conference was held with Mr. Gavin, the prosecuting officer of this county, and it was decided to arrest Perry on a charge of lascivious conduct with Mrs. Wilson, and afterwards have Mrs. Perry prefer a charge of adultery against him. The former course was pursued, and on Monday, the papers were duly made out, and officer Sullivan started to Pontiac to arrest the delinquent. By some means or other Perry got wind of the contemplated arrest, and at once concocted a scheme to thwart the authorities of their designs. He engaged a carriage and horses, and paid a driver twenty-five dollars to meet him with the vehicle at Birmingham, upon the arrival of the train at that place. In order to put everybody upon the wrong scent, he purchased tickets for himself and female companion to Detroit, giving out that he intended to visit the city on business.

The guilty couple left the cars at Birmingham, and, jumping into a carriage in waiting, were soon being rapidly driven toward Detroit. The officer, upon his arrival at Pontiac, found that the Perry had left for this city ahead of him. He, however, traced the parties to Birmingham, and finding that they had about an hour's start of him, he telegraphed to the Sheriff at Pontiac and the Sheriff here to intercept the fugitives. These officials scattered officers all over the country, but at a late hour on Monday night neither Perry or his mistress could be found.

On Tuesday morning it was ascertained that they had taken the Pontiac Plank-road leading to this city, arriving here about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, and the next heard of them they were safely enjoying their freedom in Canada.

Since the above was in type, our correspondent at Pontiac writes that a rumor was current that Mr. Perry is a defaulter to the bank in a large sum, but to what extent is not known. The safe cannot be opened, as he has the combination of the inner lock; therefore it cannot be ascertained how much money is in it, or how much money he has taken away with him. A considerable amount has been deposited in the bank by the citizens of Pontiac, which, it is feared, will be a total loss. The future alone will determine whether this money is in the safe or in Perry's possession.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The War in Tennessee—A Young Woman Shoots a Guerrilla to Avenge the Murder of her Lover.

The Nashville *Times* publishes the following remarkable letter from a young woman, telling how she pursued and shot a rebel, to avenge the murder of her lover:

Marrin's Creek, Tenn., Saturday, April 30.

Maj. Cliff: According to promise I now attempt to give you a statement of the reasons why I killed Turner, and a brief history of the affair. Dr. Saddler had, for two years previous to his death, seemed equally as near and dear to me as a brother, and for several months nearer than any other person—my parents not excepted. If he had not I never would have done what I did—promised to be his.

The men who killed him had threatened his life often because he was a Union man; they said he should not live, and after he had taken the oath they arrested him, but Lieut. Oakly released him at Pa's gate. He staid at Pa's till bedtime, and I warned him of the danger he was in; told him I had heard his life threatened that day, and that I felt confident he would be killed if he did not leave the neighborhood, and to stay off until these men became reconciled.

He promised to go; said he had some business at Carthage, and would leave. He promised us he would leave the neighborhood that night, or by daylight the next morning, and we felt assured he had gone. But for some unaccountable reason he did not leave. About 3 o'clock P. M. next day, news came to me, at Mr. Johnson's, where I had gone with my brother, that Dr. Saddler was killed. I had met Peters, Gordenhire and Turner on the road, and told my brother there that they were searching for Dr. Saddler to kill him. Sure enough they went to the house where he was, and strange to me, after his warning, he permitted them to come in. They met him apparently perfectly friendly, and said they had come to get some brandy from Mr. Yelson, which they obtained, and immediately after drinking they all three drew their pistols and commenced firing at Saddler. He drew his, but it was snatched away from him; he then drew his knife, which was also taken from him. He then ran round the house and up a stairway, escaping out of their sight. They followed, however, and searched till they found him, and brought him down, and laid him on a bed mortally wounded. He requested some of his people to send for Dr. Dillin to dress his wounds. It is strange to me why, but Saddler's friends had all left the room, when Turner went up and put his pistol against his temple, and shot him through the head. They all rejoiced like demons, and stood by till he made his last struggle. They then pulled his eyes open, and asked him in a loud voice if he were dead. They then took his horse and saddle and pistols, and robbed him of all his money, and otherwise insulted and abused his remains.

Now, for this I resolved to have revenge. Peters and Gordenhire being dead, I determined to kill Turner, and to seek an early opportunity of doing it. But I kept that resolution to myself, knowing that I would be prevented. I went prepared, but never could get to see him.

On Thursday before I killed him, I learned that he was preparing to leave Louisiana, and I determined he should not escape if I could prevent it. I arose that morning and fixed my pistols so that they would be sure to fire, and determined to hunt him all that day. Then sitting down I wrote a few lines, so that if I fell my friends would know where to look for my remains. I took my knitting as if I was going to spend the day with a neighbor living on the road toward Turner's. It rained very severely, making the roads muddy, so that I became fatigued and concluded to go back and ride next day, on Saturday. But ma rode my horse on Saturday and left me to keep house. We had company Sunday A. M., so that I could not leave, but the company left about noon, and I started again in search of Turner. I went to his house, about two and a half miles from pa's. I found no one at home, and therefore sat down to await his return. After waiting perhaps one and a half hours, a man came to see Turner, and not finding him, he said he supposed that he and his wife had gone to Mrs. Christian's, his sister-in-law, who lived about one mile distant.

I concluded to go there and see, fearing the man would tell him I was waiting for him and he would escape me. I found him there, and a number of other persons, including his wife and her father and mother. Most of them left when I entered the house. I asked Mrs. Christian if Turner was gone. She pointed to him at the gate, just leaving. I looked at the clock, and it was 4½ o'clock P. M. I then walked out into the yard, and as Turner was starting, called him to stop. He turned, and saw I was preparing to shoot him. He started to run. I fired at the distance of about twelve paces and missed. I fired again as quickly as possible; hit him in the back of his head, and he fell on his face and knee. I fired again, and hit him in the back, and he fell on his right side; I fired twice more, only one of the shots taking effect. By this time I was within five steps of him, and stood and watched him till he was dead. I then turned round and walked toward the house, and met Mrs. Christian and her sister (his wife) coming out.

They asked me what I did it for. My response was, "You know what he did the 13th of December last—murdered a dear friend of mine. I have been determined to do this deed ever since, and I shall never regret it." They said no more to me, but commenced hallooing and blowing a horn. I got my horse and started home, where I shall stay or leave when I choose, going where I please, and saying what I please. L. J. W.

The New Tax Bill.

The bill passed by Congress, and approved June 30, 1864, contains, among other provisions, the following:

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle over three months old, per head, 40 cents.
Cattle under three months old, per head, 5 cents.
Sheep and lambs, per head, 5 cents.
Swine, per head, 10 cents.

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Advertisements 3 per cent.
Bridges and toll-roads, 3 per cent.
Canals 2¼ per cent.
Express companies, 3 per cent.
Ferries, 3 per cent.
Insurance companies, 1½ per cent.
Lotteries, 5 per cent.
Railroads, 2½ per cent.
Ships, barges, &c., 2½ per cent.
Stage coaches, wagons, &c., 2½ per cent.
Steamboats, 2½ per cent.
Telegraph companies, 5 per cent.
Theatres, operas, circuses and museums, 2 per cent.

SALES.

Auction sales, ¼ of 1 per cent.
Brokers' sales of merchandise, produce, &c., ½ of 1 per cent.
Brokers' sales of stocks and bonds on par value thereof, 1-20 of 1 per cent.
Brokers' sales of gold and silver bullion and coin, foreign exchange, &c., 1-20 of 1 per cent.

LICENSES,

Apothecaries, $10.
Architects and civil engineers, $10.
Assayers, annual assays not over $250,000 in value, $100.
Assayers, annual assays over $250,000 and not over $500,000, $200.
Assayers, annual assays over $500,000, $500.
Auctioneers, annual sales not over $10,000, $10.
Auctioneers, annual sales over $10,000, $20.
Bankers, capital not over $50,000, $100.
Bankers, capital over $50,000, $2 for each additional $1,000, in addition to the $100.
Billiard-rooms and bowling-alleys, for each table or alley, $10.
Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $25.
Brewers, annual manufacture not less than 500 barrels, $50.
Bowling alleys, for each alley, $10.
Brokers, cattle, annual sales not over $10,000, $10.
Brokers, cattle, over $10,000, $1 for each additional $1,000 in addition to the $10.
Brokers, commercial, $20.
Brokers, custom-house, $10.
Brokers, land-warrant, $25.
Brokers, pawn, capital not over $50,000, $50.
Brokers, pawn, capital over $50,000, $2 for every $1,000 in addition to the $50.
Brokers, produce, $10.
Brokers, stock, $50.
Builders and contractors, annual contracts not over $25,000, $25.
Builders and contractors, annual contracts over $25,000, $1 for every $1,000 in addition to the $25.
Business, trade or profession, not otherwise provided for, $10.
Butchers who sell butchers' meat at retail, $10.
Butchers, annual sales not over $1,000, &c., $6.
Circuses, $100. Claim agents, $10.
Confectioners, $20. Conveyancers, $10.
Dentists, $10. Distillers of coal-oil, $50.
Distillers of spirituous liquors, $50.
Distillers of spirituous liquors, annual manufacture less than 300 barrels, $25.
Distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, annual manufactures less than 150 barrels, $12 50.
Eating houses, $10.
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for, $10.
Gift enterprises, $50.
Horse dealers, $10.
Hotels, yearly rental over $200 or less, $10.
Hotels, yearly rental over $200, $5 for every $100 in addition to the $10.
Steamers and vessels boarding passengers, $25.
Insurance agents, domestic, $10.
Insurance agents, foreign, $50.
Intelligence office keepers, $10
Jugglers, $20. Lawyers, $10.
Livery stable keepers, $10.
Lottery tickets dealers, $100.
Man

Thomas J. Clarke, were valid or not. The plaintiffs, who were the children, claimed that the acts in question were unconstitutional and void. The defendants claimed that the question had been already passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, (24 How. 437,) but Judge Smalley, before whom the case was tried, held otherwise, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law, whereupon the defendants moved for a new trial.

NELSON, C. J.—Cases, of which the above is one of a class, have been so frequently before the State and Federal courts, and the principles involved so frequently examined and decided, we cannot but regard all the material questions presented and discussed before us as settled, either directly or by necessary intendment, adversely to the rights, as claimed by the plaintiffs. It would be a work of supererogation to again go over the case.

New trial granted, costs to abide event, and *venire de novo*.

For plaintiffs Mr. Field; for defendants Mr. Ellingwood.

KINDLING-WOOD PATENT.

Conover vs. Rapp.—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to the plaintiff for a machine for splitting wood. The plaintiff had a verdict and the defendant moved for a new trial on a case and on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

NELSON, C. J.—I do not see any error in the charge of the Judge on the submission of the case to the jury, and am of opinion that the newly discovered evidence does not warrant the granting of a new trial on that ground.

For plaintiff Mr. Van Antwerp; for defendant Mr. Hadley.

The Arguelles Case—The Motion to Quash Withdrawn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. Robert Murray et al.—The motion to quash the indictments in these cases was now withdrawn, it having been discovered that there was a misapprehension about the complaint having originated with the Grand Jury, and that the Grand Jury had not had before them the order of the President under which the defendants claimed to have acted.

Mr. Brady said he would agree to enter within two weeks a plea of not guilty, or present a special plea, which would present the legal issues in the case.

The case, however, will not come on for trial until September, as the court will be engaged through the Summer months in the trial of prison causes.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Union Bank vs. G. S. Mott.—Four thousand dollars extra allowance to defendant's attorneys.

Kalam vs. Mer. Hat Company.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9, 1864.

$13,000	U. S. 6s. '81C..	104	800	Erie Railway.....	114⅜
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.. R.	104	1700	do...........	114⅝
60,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.. C.	104	500	do........b10	115⅜
25,000	do........	103⅞	50	do........b30	116
15,000	do........	103⅝	200	do........b10	116
10,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C...	94⅞	300	Erie R. Pref....	115½
4,000	do........	94⅝	400	do...........	115
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	60	100	Hud. Riv. R.......	129
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R........	73	400	do...........	128¾
			200	do...........	128
20,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	51⅜	5	Sixth-Av. R.	115
10,000	do........	51⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	111⅝
20,000	do........	51⅜	100	do........b10	112
10,000	do........	51½	400	Reading R........	137
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	117	200	do........b15	137⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	105	100	do........b20	137⅞
2,000	C. & N.W.1st M.	104½	300	do........b15	137¼
5,000	do........	104⅞	200	do........b10	137⅛
5,000	D. L. & W.1stM.	112	300	do........b10	137
3,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	118	300	do...........	136⅞
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	700	do...........	136⅝
2,000	do........	115⅞	1800	do...........	136⅜
5,000	At. & G. W. 1stM		100	do........b60	138
	Ohio Div.	100	100	Mich. Cen. R. ...	134⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	100	50	do...........	135
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	110	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	93
400	Canton Co........	37	1000	do...........	93¼
100	do......b15	37⅜	100	do........b10	94⅜
400	Cum. Coal Pref...	66⅞	400	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	130⅜
100	do......b10	67	500	do...........	130⅝
200	Amer. Coal Co....	92	200	do...........	130¾
200	Quick. Min. Co....	74¼	50	do...........	131
50	Minn. Min. Co....	40	100	do........b3	130⅞
300	Mar. Min. Co....	48⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.....	51⅝
50	do......b30	50	300	Chi. & N.W. Pref...	87⅜
300	Copake Iron......	6⅜	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	137
100	do........	6	400	Chic. & R. I. R...c	113⅞
50	N. Y. Central.....	135	400	do...........	113¾
34	do........	135⅜	300	do...........	113⅞
50	do........	135½	500	P., F. W. & C.....	113
250	do........	135½	400	Mar. & Cin. 2d Prf.	50
100	Han. & St. J. Pref.	55			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R......	135⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co...c	74¼
100	Erie Railway......	114⅜	300	M. So. & N. I. R...	93½
200	do........	114⅜	200	do...........c	93⅜
100	do.......s3	114⅜	100	do...........	93⅜
300	do........c	114⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.......c	130⅝
100	do........	114⅛	200	do...........	130⅜
200	do.......b3	114⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts....	111⅛
400	Hudson Riv. R....	127½	100	Chi. & R. I. R...b3	113⅜
200	do......b10	128⅜	100	do...........	113⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R....b3	135	200	do...........c	113
600	Reading R........	136⅜	900	do...........c	112⅞
500	do......b30	138	200	do...........c	113
1000	do......b30	138⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.....c	51⅜
100	do........	136⅜	5000	Ohio & Miss. C....	51⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref.b5	66⅜	50	Canton Co.......c	36

SATURDAY, July 9—P. M.

The rates for Money on Merchant paper today, outside of Bank, are 12@15 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Bill Brokers encounter considerable difficulty in placing paper connected with Produce and Merchandise speculators. Money lenders are extremely cautious, owing to the violent fluctuations in Gold and Exchange, and the very best credits connected with the Produce Exchange are regarded with suspicion, in view of the contingencies of the market for the present and succeeding months. There is scarcely less scrutiny exercised in reference to the paper connected with the Foreign Merchandise trade, and the oldest names in the trade are taken at nearly double Bank rate of interest when thrown upon the Street for negotiation. The Stock and Money Brokers to-day report rather less ease than yesterday. Heavy calls were made upon them from the Banks, and, but for their own reduced operations, and the rather liberal offers of Money, repayable on demand, from private lenders, the market would have been one of the most stringent of the week.

There was some improvement on the Stock Exchange early in the day on the calculation of an easier time for Money, but at the close, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations showed but slight changes from Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	104	104	Mich. Central...	134⅛	135
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern....	93	93
N. Y. Central...	134⅜	135⅜	Illinois Cen......	130⅝	130⅜
Erie............	114	114⅜	Pittsburgh.......	110⅝	110⅞
Erie Preferred..	114	114⅜	Fort Wayne......	112	112⅜
Hudson..........	127	127⅜	Rock Island.....	112	112⅞
Canton..........	36⅜	36⅜	Reading.........	136⅝	136
Treas. Cer., new	94	94	Quicksilver......	74½	74⅜
Toledo..........	136	136⅜	Cum'land Coal..	65⅝	66⅜
Northwest.......	51	51⅜	Mariposa.......	46⅝	47
Ohio & M. Certfs	50⅜	51	N. West Pref....	87⅜	87⅜

The prices of Gold to-day, like the market yesterday, fluctuated violently—the highest 274½, the lowest 260 ₩ cent. At 3 o'clock, the quotation was 271@271½ ₩ cent., and very unsettled. The Maryland raid was revived to help speculation in Gold after the sailing of the steamers, the exports by which were $480,839, making for the whole week $486,339.

The following bids were made, to-day, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts........	116
N. Y. Cen. R.Es.'76...	105	Chi. & N.W. Int.Bonds..	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.....	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts......	104½
Erie 1sts. '68.........	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts......	117
Erie 2ds, '79..........	130	Del., L. & W. 2ds.......	121
Erie 3ds. '83..........	127	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.......	105
Erie 4ths. '80.........	123	Tol. & Wab. 2ds........	86½
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77...	114	Gal. & Chi. extended....	120
Hud. R. 1sts. '69......	117	Gal. & Chi. 2ds........	111
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85..	132	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	115
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	113	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds..	118
Harlem 2ds. '64.......	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	98
Mich. C. new 1sts.....	135	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds......	109
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G......	60½
Mich. S. seconds......	104	Chi. & Alt. 1sts........	115½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	120	Atlantic & G. W........	99½
Ill. Central, 75.......	130		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 92 bbls. Ashes, 15,131 bbls. Flour, 393 bbls. and 762 bags Corn Meal, 1,180 bushels Wheat, 590 bushels Rye, 8,950 bushels Oats, 3,160 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,045 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $13 for Pots and $15 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in less demand at former rates. Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has declined at least 25c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 24,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 60@11; poor to choice extra State at $12, including 11,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $12 25@$12 50, and very choice for August at $13; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$10 60@$11 00
Extra State..............................	11 25@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..	10 80@ 13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 50@ 12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands...	12 25@ 13 50
Extra Genessee..........................	12 25@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri..........	12 25@ 15 00

Southern Flour is less active at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $11 30@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour has favored buyers; sales 1,150 bbls. Extra at $11 25@$13 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 50@$9 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine ₩ bbl.; total sales 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after, at a decline of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 135,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 66@$2 72; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55@$2 65, the latter a fancy price for very handsome; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 58; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 58 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, partly for export, at full prices; sales since our last 47,000 bushels, at $1 63@$1 65 for new Mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ₩ bushel. Oats continue in demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 98½c.@99c.; Western at 99½c.@$1; State at 99c.@$1, cash, afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 40,693 Hides; sales, 27,300 do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 8,300 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 36c.@38c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,600 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 33c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Rio Hache, 18 lbs., on private terms; 2,800 Truxillo, 17 lbs., on private terms; 500 Laguyra, 24 lbs., 24c., cash, as they run; 2,100 Minas, 16 lbs., 31c., cash, usual selection; 6,000 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 14½c.@15½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Western do., 70 lbs., 14½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 601,300 dry Hides, 5,600 wet salted do., and 800 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the demand has been very active up to near the close of the week, when the known unwillingness of many of the trade to part with their stocks deterred many buyers from coming into the market. Prices during the week have advanced 1½c.@2c. on all descriptions, most of the sales during the latter half of the week having been at our outside figures, at which most of the trade now refuse to sell. The market closes active and strong, with a further advance inevitable. The receipts from the tanneries have been light, but are not fully absorbed, owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell at current rates. For Oak Sole the demand is good at slightly advanced rates, while the stock continues light. Upper in the rough is in fair request at improved prices. We quote sales: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 52c.@54c; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, light Cropped, 58c.@60c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, middle Cropped, 61c.@62c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle, 43½c.@44½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, light, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, California, middle, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, heavy, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 41½c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, 42c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c.—cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and has favored buyers. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $46@$46 25 for New Mess; $49 for do. July, and $52 for August delivery; $40@$42 for Old Mess; $42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $36@$39 for old and new Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales 125 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is less firm; sales since our last 2,800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20½c., and for July delivery, at 21½c.@22c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales 350 bbls. at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $35@$37 50; India Mess, $42 50@$47 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $28@$30 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for common to choice Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at $1 78@$1 75 ₩ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 13,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 13,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.; 100 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 350 tons Lard and 55 tons Tallow at 15s.; 90 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; 10 tuns Oil at 29s.; also, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d, 14,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5d.@6d., and 400 bbls. Bacon at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and 6,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., and by steamer 1,200 bbls. Cutch at 20s. For Bristol, 70 tons Lard at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 10 tuns Oil at 25s. For Antwerp, 25 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d., and 100 bales Hops at ½d. For Hamburg, 600 hhds. Sugar and 189 boxes do. at 15s.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull; sales, choice No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25; other grades nominal. Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $2 30; White Winter, $2 55@$2 65. CORN dull and lower; sales, No. 2 at $1 42. OATS less active; sales at 90c.@91c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—carriers and shippers apart; carriers asking 17½c.@20c. for Corn and Wheat to New-York, with nothing of importance doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR quiet; sales of Superfine at $9@$9 50, and Extra at $10@$10 50. WHEAT firm; sales 6,000 bush. of Red at $2 50, and White at $2 65@$2 70. CORN firm; sales of Yellow at $1 68. OATS higher: sales 6,000 bush. of Pennsylvania at 95c.@97c. GROCERIES advancing. PETROLEUM unsettled; sales of crude at 50c.@52c.; refined in bond at 87c.@90c.; and free at 95c.@97c. WOOL active; sales of medium at $1 10, and tub washed at $1 15@$1 25. WHISKY $1 80.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9.

FLOUR upward; Howard-street Superfine, $10 75@$11; Ohio Extra, $12. WHEAT firm; new is scarce; Southern White, $3@$3 05; Red, $2 85@$2 90. CORN firm; White, $1 50; Yellow, $1 62. WHISKY dull and drooping.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 16	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	June 28	Liverpool	New-York
Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$300 PER ACRE, HALF CASH—A beautiful plot of ground, comprising 20 acres, on high ground, facing southeast, situated on the Hackensack Railroad, 30 minutes from Jersey City; will sell in parcels of five, ten or twenty acres. This land is not inferior to any in the market for suburban residences, or for fine fruit or market garden purposes. For particulars apply to S. WEEKES, No. 32 John-st., N. Y., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

AT ORANGE, MADISON OR MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.—Wanted, on a lease for three years, or in exchange for a house in Fourth st., a good place worth twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HALL BEDROOM BY A PIANO teacher, recently from Europe, and where lessons will be taken as payment. Location must be good. Address INSTRUCTION, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held at the office of this Company on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,	HARRISON HALL,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON,	JAMES L. STEWART,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
DAVID H. McALPIN,	S. R. COMSTOCK,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,	ALBERT HALL,
JOHN ROBINSON,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
SMITH BARKER,	JOSEPH ROSE,
WILLIAM PEET,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
MERRIT H. SMITH,	S. P. SQUIRES,
JOHN ASH,	R. E. PETERSON,
JONATHAN PURDY,	S. S. VANDERHOFF,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	JOHN SHORT,
DAVID MAHANY,	DAVID ARMSTRONG,
JACOB MILLER,	ROBERT LATON.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES D. BAILEY, Vice-President. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 123, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.......................$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

"THE GREAT SUMMER HOTEL"

is now open for the season. For apartments, apply in person or by letter, to

W. W. LELAND & CO.,

Or,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York.

LAKE PEHQUENNAKONCK HOUSE—Fifty miles from New-York, situated on high grounds overlooking a beautiful lake; the fishing is good, drives pleasant, piazza wide, and air pure; no fever and ague or mosquitoes; have some pleasant rooms vacant on second and third floors, with closets; reached by Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, thence by carriage to house. The proprietor can be seen at D. Collamore's, No. 479 Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., Monday, July 11. References: W. H. Lee, No. 314 Broadway; Mayon Tomson, No. 9 Wall-st., and Baker & Vail, No. 172 Washington-st.
T. C. VAIL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE,

is now open.

WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONNECticut, in a pleasant family and location; convenient to railroad. Inquire at No. 147 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
SMITH ELY, JR.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN from No. 239 Broadway, New-York, July 6, 1864, the following United States COUPON BONDS or STOCKS:

Three 5-20 U. S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 109 to 111 inclusive, $1,000 each.

Twenty 5-20 U. S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 65,985 to 66,004, inclusive, $1,000 each.

Twelve 5-20 U. S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 66,726 to 66,737, inclusive, $1,000 each.

Ten 5-20 U. S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds. Nos. 71,665 to $71,674, inclusive, $1,000 each.

Four 5 per cent. U. S. Texas Indemnity Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 2,282 to 2,285, inclusive, $1,000 each, dated Aug. 11, 1858.

Two 5 per cent. U. S. Texas Indemnity Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 8,156 and 8,160, $1,000 each. Dated Aug. 11, 1858.

One 5 per cent. U. S. Coupon Bond, due 1,874, No. 2,509, for $1,000, dated Aug. 12, 1858.

One 5 per cent. U. S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 6,334, for $1,000, dated Aug. 17, 1858.

One 5 per cent. U. S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 13,108, for $1,000, dated Feb. 4, 1859.

One 5 per cent. U. S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 14,918, for $1,000, dated Feb. 15, 1859.

Six New-York Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock, Nos. 44, 45, 46, 118, 119 and 120, for $5,000 each.

Thirty-two shares of Broadway Bank Stock, for $25 each.

Whosoever will return the above Bonds and Stocks to the Broadway Bank, or to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the New-York Detective Force, No. 300 Mulberry-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negociating any of the above Bonds or Stocks, as the payment of them has been stopped, the Register of the United States Treasury having been duly notified.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY.

No. 396 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 466 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.
Signed by order. E. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the work of a small family, about 20 miles in the country; milk the cow, cook, wash, &c. Address E. W. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER HOUSES promptly supplied at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is competent and willing to fill one of the best situations; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 69 Mercer-st., till engaged.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE SPLENDID PANTOMIME COMPANY
AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
when HERR NADOLSKI will introduce his
WONDERFUL CABINET,
which has been exhibited in all the principal cities in Europe, and is universally characterized by the foreign press as the
GREATEST MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

This Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains 200 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, viz:

A Judge's large table, eight feet long; three books and ornament, six chairs, four large card tables, four ladies' workboxes, a what-not, a lady's work table, inlaid with straw; an Artist's easel, four music stands, a smoking-table, a smoking-tray, a round toilet-table, two Chinese fashion-tables, two little fancy tables, two large Chinese lamps, lighted; a footstool, a Chinese toilet-table, a fancy toilet-table, a chess-table, made out of forty-nine different classes of woods, a tea-tray, a large chandelier, containing twelve wax-lights; a full-sized bed and bedstead, with hanging complete; four candlesticks, with lighted candles; four small flower-tables, four flower-pots, with flowers; two Chinese parlor candlesticks, with candles alight; five small Chinese lamps, alight; fourteen fancy boxes, an embroidery frame, a dining table, twelve feet long, with twenty-four covers, laid complete; nine garden chairs, a writing desk, two rulers and belts, a round bed-table, a bed lamp, a swing cot, a little drawing-room table, a little case, measuring only four inches high, fourteen inches long and eight thick, contains four large dishes, twenty-eight plates, six salt-cellars, thirty drinking cups, thirty-four knives, twenty-four forks, twenty-four spoons, a large candelabra, with five wax lights; a throne decorated, a large throne chair, a large table, inlaid with shells, and glass top, &c.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

The Gorgeous Pantomime of
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL,
AND THE WONDERFUL CABINET.

NASON'S PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation during each performance.

To be seen at all hours,
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUDFISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED,
Fat Child!

Giant Girl, French Giant, the two smallest Dwarfs living, the three Albino Children, beautiful Aquaria, two living Kangaroos, living Porcupine, miniature Skating-pond, moving Wax Figures, Houdin's Automaton Writer, the Musical Seal, monster Serpents, and other curiosities. Phrenological examinations by Professor Livingston.

Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..	$20
United States to New Recruits....................	10
United States to Veterans.......................	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,363 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated New-York, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

A CARD TO BROOKLYN MEN.—TEN alien substitutes, already accepted in Kings County, will immediately exempt principals enrolled or drafted. Inquire of WESTBROOK & ORSBORNE, Counselors at Law, No. 195 Broadway.

PRIZE MONEY.—ALL PERSONS ATTACHED to vessels on the blockade, to whom prize money is due, can receive the same at once by applying by letter to WALDEN & WILLARD, late of U. S. Navy, No. 188 York-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c., FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives practical instruction in Interest, Average, Exchange, &c.; and, in a few private lessons, prepares gentlemen for head book-keepers in any business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $10,000 capital can have an interest in a small banking and brokerage business in successful operation, to take the place of one of the present firm, who is about retiring. Address G. H. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

MEDICAL.

OLD DR. HEATH, NO. 439 BROADWAY, may be consulted on all diseases. His monthly remedies never fail; is sure to give relief to the most anxious in less than twenty-four hours. Office open from 9 to 8. Private rooms.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
The New Play,
THE WINNING SUIT,
and the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES.
MONDAY.
Fillmore's justly celebrated and highly attractive play,
THE WINNING SUIT,
the most popular legitimate drama acted in England for years, (never before performed in America,)
ILLUSTRATED BY
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.
And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nova	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne

Soldiers, Attendants, Pages, &c.

Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca	Miss Ione Burke

(with the favorite Spanish song, La Colasa.)

Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG,
No slave beneath that starry flag,
The emblem of the free,
No fettered hand shall wield the brand
That smites for liberty."

Song and chorus, words by Rev. George Lansing Taylor, music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

"Friends of the Union we Greet You To-night," song and chorus as sung by the Tremaine Brothers with great applause.

"Let Me Die with my Face to the Foe," quartette, words and music by J. G. Clark, as sung by the author at all his concerts.

"The Dying Soldier Boy," song and chorus, by W. Virgil Wallace. The above songs are all excellent. Price 30 cents each, or the four for $1, mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—FARE 50 CENTS.—The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh every morning at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25; New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also, small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.
PETER MASTERSON, Chairman,
No. 8 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, on
WM. JOYCE. Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS VIEW ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Why the Bill Passed by Congress Was Not Signed.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Whereas, At the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and

Whereas, The said bill was presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him, and

Whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known that while I am—as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration—unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. In which case Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Employment of Individuals on Public and Private Vessels—Commerce on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens thereof. The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the lakes, by causing the Public Works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation, and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes, public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any foreign country, as well as the vessels, cars and other vehicles and envelopes, in which the same are exported, are required to be unladened in the presence of and inspected by an inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or Custom-house, where the same shall arrive. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the revenue for the districts named below, as follows, to wit:

Passamaquoddy, Me., 4; Falmouth and Portland, Me., 8; Boston and Charlestown, Mass., 14; Pembina, Minn., 2; Chicago, Ill., 8; Michilimackinac, Mich., 2; Sandusky, O., 1; Cuyahoga, O., 3; Erie, Penn., 1; Buffalo Creek, N. Y., 6; Niagara, 2; Genesee, 2; Oswego, 5; Oswegatchie, 2; Champlain, 4, and Vermont 2.

On the 1st inst. the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, via Southampton, to the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, or to New-Zealand was increased to forty-five cents per single rate of half an ounce, prepayment required.

Letters for Australia, when specially addressed "By private ship," may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain, and from thence to their destination by private ship, at the reduced charge of 20 cents per single rate, prepayment also required.

LATER BY THE PERUVIAN.

Reported Capture of Alsen—War to the Knife Against Denmark by the Allies.

PORT AU BASQUE, Saturday, June 9.

The following is the concluding portion of the steamship *Peruvian's* dispatch, which, owing to difficulty on the wires, was not transmitted last night:

The London *Star* says: "GRANT's latest movements are certainly not destitute of boldness, but they seem to border on fool-hardiness. He deliberately leaves the road to Washington and the North open to LEE, who, before now, has not hesitated to cross the Potomac, when the Federal army could much more easily dispute his progress."

THE DANISH WAR.

The policy of Prussia is said to be the retention of Jutland, as a material guarantee.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast, opposite the middle part, on the Island of Funen.

The announcement of the capture of Alsen by the German Powers had been received, but the details concerning it had not come to hand.

A Vienna paper states that Austria and Prussia are fully agreed on the subject of hostilities.

The two Powers are said to have renewed the engagement to act in concert until Denmark shall be compelled to accept of peace.

Prussia has declared that she seeks for no territorial aggrandizement in the north.

FRANCE.

Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON on the 28th.

The police are reported to have discovered another plot against the Emperor's life.

Several Italians were arrested on the 29th.

The Paris Bourse closed flat at 65f. 75c. for the Rentes.

SPAIN.

It was asserted at Madrid that the resignation of Señor MARCABERME, Ambassador to Peru, had been accepted.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached Lisbon.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 7.

EXCHANGE, 27½@27¾. COFFEE, nominal, shipments 26,000 bags; sales 26,000 bags. Stock, 20,000.

BAHIA, Monday, June 13.

EXCHANGE, 27⅜@27¾. SUGAR, 3‖000 to 3‖100.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, June 16.

EXCHANGE, 27¾@27⅞.

BROWN SUGAR, 2‖500@2‖600.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai announces an important movement in Exchange, and a rise of 1¼ per cent. against England.

At Bombay, Exchange had declined ⅛, and at Calcutta, ⅜.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 29th the funds remained stagnant, and seemed likely to remain free from material fluctuation, the general feeling of the country having confirmed the course marked out by the Government on its foreign policy.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE.

The *Morning Star* gives the following summary of the proceedings at the Conference on Wednesday, and says it may be relied upon as a correct summary of what took place at the meeting:

The Austrian plenipotentiary opened the discussion by announcing that Austria rejected the English proposal of arbitration. The rejection was unconditional and final.

The Prussian plenipotentiary was less distinct. He did not absolutely reject the proposal; but, while declaring Prussia ready to enter into further negotiations on the subject, and to accept the good offices of a neutral power, he reserved to his Government the full right to accept or reject the decision of the arbitrator.

The Danish Plenipotentiary peremptorily and absolutely declined the English proposal. He furthermore read, on behalf of his Government, a lengthened and elaborate declaration or minute on the whole subject. This document is stated to have been a masterpiece of political knowledge and diplomatic skill. Its reading created quite a sensation and surprise. The sensation, however, was much deepened as the document proceeded to criticise very severely the whole policy of England. It charged the English Government with having pursued toward Denmark, from the beginning to the end, a policy of inconsistency, and it condemned in no measured language the varying attitudes taken by our Cabinet.

The Earl of CLARENDON defended the conduct and policy of England, and replied warmly, and, we are assured, even vehemently to the charges brought against her by Denmark.

This incident is said to have created a profound emotion.

The Prince DE LA TOUR AUVERGNE then put forward on behalf of France the proposal which we yesterday mentioned—that for dividing midway the disputed territory and taking the vote of the population of the southern zone.

The Austrian Plenipotentiaries declined to accept this proposal. Austria declared herself decidedly against any popular vote.

The Prussian Plenipotentiaries were willing to take the proposal *ad referendum*.

Denmark, however, declined the proposal altogether.

The prolongation of the suspension of hostilities then came on for discussion. Prussia proposed that an armistice be concluded for six months, Jutland to be evacuated by the allies, who should, however, occupy the Island of Alsen.

Denmark positively declined this proposal, and, indeed, refused even to listen to any proposition for arbitration, division, or armistice, unless some acceptable basis of a peace could be definitely laid down. Unless on such conditions, she declared that she would prefer trusting the issue to the chances of war.

This declaration closed the discussion. There was no other proposal on the paper, and nothing further remained to be done.

The Conference separated with an understanding that the plenipotentiaries should meet again on Saturday to sign the minutes and exchange the usual and formal courtesies of parting.

Americans in Europe.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending June 25, 1864: Rev. James Hughes, Hartford, Conn.; John Sheridan, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. A. Kittridge, Bombay; E. F. Bowditch, Boston; R. M. Mason and family, Boston; Chas. E. Sherman, New-Haven, Conn.; L. T. Hopkinson and lady, New-York; D. L. Pepper, Philadelphia; T. Alexander, Montreal; Rev. H. B. Sherman, New-Jersey; Mrs. E. B. Stiles, Illinois; E. H. Davidson and lady, Valparaiso; Thomas Mortelon, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert Shooter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Geo. Bellows and lady, New York; John E. Hodgson, California; Joseph Burr, Oregon; J. G. Hale, New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The President's Call for Militia.

EIGHT REGIMENTS TO TAKE THE FIELD.

An order from Gov. SEYMOUR reached Gen. SANDFORD Friday night, assigning our quota under the recent call of the President for 12,000 militia from this Sate. The Governor puts the proportion of the First Division at 3,500 men. A meeting of officers of the division with Gen. SANDFORD took place yesterday, for the purpose of deciding what regiments should be sent out under the call. After the meeting had closed, Gen. SANDFORD caused the following orders to be promulgated:

FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 24.—Pursuant to a requisition of the President of the United States, and general orders from Gov. SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New-York, the following regiments of this division are detailed for immediate duty in the fortifications at Washington City, viz.:

The Fourth Regiment, Col. TELLER; the Sixth Regiment, Col. MASON; the Eleventh Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF; the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. CONKLING; the Ninety-third Regiment, Col. CHAMBERS; the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY; the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. KREHBEL; the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. MAHONEY.

Commandants of regiments will make requisitions for arms, ammunition, clothing and equipments, through Lieut.-Col. TOWNSEND, Division Quartermaster, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-street, who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

Commandants of regiments upon their arrival at Washington, will report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The Brigadier-Generals of this Division will promulgate this order. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

The four regiments first named above have seen some service, though not as much as other City organizations that are retained at home. The last four regiments are new organizations, formed under the orders of Gov. SEYMOUR, and will be unknown to a majority of our citizens. Until the present emergency called them out, they have enjoyed no opportunity to display their fighting qualities, but they will doubtless give an excellent account of themselves should they meet the enemy.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, one of the finest organizations in the City, will probably leave on Monday.

The Fourth is also nearly ready. It received quite recently from the State Arsenal eighteen new and splendid cannon, which it will, if necessary, take into the field.

Every one of the regiments selected may be counted in for honorable service.

All the troops are to serve for one hundred days; and the whole force will probably be in the field before the end of this week.

Union Home and School, Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

This beneficent institute was organized on May 22, 1861, "for the maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for," and has had charge of about 500 till the present time, of whom 125 still remain at the Home, the rest having been adopted or apprenticed out. The originators of this institution were Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Mrs. DRAKE MILLS, Mrs. HOYT, and Mrs. OLIVE M. DEVOE—the latter being the Treasurer, and not only devoting her time, but thousands of dollars of her private means, in furthering its success. Besides receiving private aid from numerous individuals and firms, either in money or supplies, it has received donations of $3,000 each from the Common Council and Legislature, $5,000 from the Supervisors, and payments from the Family Aid Fund. The institution (which has since been chartered) was formed to prevent the children of soldiers being sent to the Alms-house as paupers. This has long been carried out in England, where a princely institution was endowed by the Duke of York, at the beginning of the present century, for the reception of children of soldiers. Why cannot some more comprehensive plan be adopted by our General or State Government, for the same object as the one instituted by the lady managers of the Union Home and School? An extensive plot of ground might be given to it where land is cheaper, and it could then be in a position to be more useful. The names of the officers and managers are:

Hon. President, Mrs. General Robert Anderson; President, Mrs. Drake Mills; Treasurer, Mrs. Olive M. Devoe; Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Edwin Winslow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Barry; Managers. Mrs. Howell, Mrs. W. Kidder, Mrs. S. P. Mather, Mrs. D. Hoyt, Mrs. Dr. Hurd, Mrs. H. G. Adams, Mrs. I. Thompson, Mrs. I. S. Williams, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. U. Wells, Miss M. F. Hoyt, Miss Anna Barry, Miss L. Jones, Mrs. Waddell.

THE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSIONS.

The Argument in the Case of Gen. Dix.

COURT OF SESSIONS—JULY 9.

Before His Honor, Judge Russell.

According to appointment, the hearing of the argument in this case took place this day in the Court of Sessions, before A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., City Judge; for the State appearing District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, with Attorney-General John Cochrane; for the defendants, Judge Pierrepont and W. M. Evarts, Esq. The Court was well filled, and a considerable degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Judge Pierrepont opened for the defence by briefly stating the facts of the case, as already published, up to the period of the arrest of Gen. Dix and his subordinates, by direction of Gov. Seymour, as criminal violators of the law, for kidnapping and causing a riot in the City of New-York. He read the order of the President, issued to Gen. Dix, which he understood was to form part of the papers before the Court.

District-Attorney HALL—Not exactly; I understood our admission to be that the facts existed as represented; but not that this should form part of the papers, until his Honor adjudicates that the orders and the matters embraced in them constitute a defence.

The court decided that the motion should be argued on the papers as presented, and that they should be submitted, and if he found them to have any bearing on the case, he would exercise his discretion in the matter.

Judge PIERREPONT then proceeded to consider the question as to whether Gen. Dix had committed an offence against the laws and dignity of the State; if so, he would bow to the majesty of the law. But the Grand Jury, who had the issue before them, decided that it was inexpedient to pursue the subject, and had not found the defendants guilty of the charges, and he contended that the majesty of the law had been vindicated. War existed in the country and was judiciously recognized in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the prize cases. A state of war in a civilized country was widely different from a state of peace; and the laws affecting the same, of course, were different. The war was not confined merely to the locality where the rebel army was encamped, but affected the entire country. Nor was it a foreign war; but a great civil commotion. All war power resided in the Federal Government, the State Governments having no war powers. It was true that where martial law had not been declared, we were not in a state where the civil law was suspended; but emergencies had arisen during a time of invasion, where the President had to exercise a discretionary power, and where should this power reside if not in the President? If he had trampled upon the rights or liberties of the people, the proper course was to impeach him. He cited the case of *Luther* vs. *Borden*, by Howard's United States Reports, arising out of the Dore rebellion, where it was decided by the Chief Justice of the United States, that the exercise of a discretionary power was wisely vested in the President; also, *Van der Heyden* vs. *Young*, 11 Johnson. A contrary doctrine would be fatal to the safety and security of the nation.

District-Attorney HALL considered that the question for the court to decide was not whether Gen. Dix was absolutely guilty of the offences charged, but whether there was such probability of his guilt as would justify His Honor in sending the papers to the Grand Jury for their action, and possibly putting him upon trial. He had heard with satisfaction that Gen. Dix was prepared to submit to the mandate of the court, should it so decide. His argument would consist of the two points—whether an offence of a criminal nature had been committed by the defendant; and, if so, was the defence now interposed not demurable but perfect? He called attention to the evidence taken before the warrant was issued, (there being no additional evidence for the prosecution,) which he now maintained, as he then presumptively claimed, constituted facts or acts of crime. Mr. Hallock had been arrested by armed men, who were in the legitimate employment of the United States, as soldiers. The office of the *Journal of Commerce* was occupied by these armed men, who closed all means of ingress and egress; and the sight of whom caused recriminatory and turbulent crowds to assemble in the vicinity for several days. So, also, it was at the office of the *World*; one of the employes of which had a pistol leveled at him when going quietly to follow his avocation; they had also been excluded from the premises for several days by armed men. These acts the court *primâ facie* adjudicated to constitute, 1st. Inciting to a riot, which was a misdemeanor, and of the same grade as riots. Second, forcible entry and detainer; and third, false imprisonment; and on these facts the prosecution relied to show that they were entitled to an adjudication that these offences had probably been committed.

Mr. Everts—"What are the special facts which make up the forcible entry and detainer?"

District-Attorney HALL—While these parties were in the exercise of their respective employments, men armed with muskets and fixed bayonets took possession of their offices, and retained the same for several days.

The Court—And, I suppose, the further fact of incarceration.

District-Attorney HALL—Resuming, referred to the law, and the definitions of the several allegations of crime.

First—Inciting to a riot. An assemblage of persons collected together to pursue in an unlawful manner an otherwise lawful purpose was a riot. He cited the definition of Wharton, section 2,473, of volume 2: "Any tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons, having no avowed, ostensible, legal or constitutional object, assembled under such circumstances and deporting themselves in such a manner as to produce danger to the public peace and tranquillity, and which excites terror in the neighborhood, is an unlawful assemblage, which is a prelude to riot." The people of the State of New-York were represented in the buildings of the journals stopped not by three persons, but by, perhaps, one hundred; and that they were terrified was evident from the testimony. He therefore contended that the President's order was not lawful, and that there was no defence. Section 2,478, which the court cited, was also to the same effect.

In respect to the alleged kidnapping, he quoted Wharton, vol. 1, sec. 1,183 and 1,187, as to "forcible seizing and kidnapping," and whether were guilty of this offence as against Mr. Hallock. The orders put in evidence showed that they had intent to imprison him in this State against his will. He admitted that a technical criticism could be brought to bear against the definition of "forcible seizure and confinement;" but he argued that though there was no forcible physical seizure, nobody could doubt that there was confinement, for Mr. Hallock was put into a carriage. But a Judge or a jury would not require as proof of forcible seizure that a man had actual view of the weapons to be used against him; and in this case there was sufficient evidence of just such forcible seizure by Maj. Barstow.

In respect to the "forcible entry and detainer," he cited volume 2, section 2,016; stating that during his ten years connection with the office of the District-Attorney, this was only the third case that had come up in his experience. He contended the premises of Messrs. Hallock, and of Mr. Marble, were taken possession of with menace, by force of arms, and defined in the quotation just read.

He objected to the consideration of the orders by the court, because they did not constitute lawful authority in any of the crimes he had referred to, and because as matter of defence under the law, they could not be heard by the court, because Congress had no power to pass the law under which the President assumed to act, to wit:

SEC. 4, March 3, 1863, chap. 81, Laws of 37th Congress—"*And be it, &c.*, That *any* order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, *shall be* a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done under and by virtue of such order, or under *color* (?) of any law of Congress; and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue."

If he were elsewhere, appearing as an American citizen and not as a lawyer, he would call such an act "An Act to enable the President to commit a wrong." For this wrong could not have been done unless the President authorized it; but did the framer of the act intend to give the President express power to do wrong?

Reviewing the order of the President, Mr. Hall said it was an interesting circumstance that every single fact stated in the bogus proclamation had become so true as almost to give the unfortunate young man now in Fort Lafayette the mantle of the prophet. The "campaign on that line" had been, in the opinion of some persons of considerable authority, a failure. There had also been just issued a proclamation for a "day of humiliation and prayer," and a call, if not for the same number, for a large number of armed men by the President. There was also "close custody," because it was to be presumed that Gen. Dix did his duty.

Now there was the law, and there was the order of the President, which he held was inadmissible. It would not be denied by the other side that these acts were trespasses at common law; and that, under the *Mitchell* vs. *Harmony*, and others of a kindred nature, although the President had a right to issue the order, yet if a civil suit were commenced for this trespass the defence would be, not one of justification, but of instigation.

The first general point was, that if Congress possessed a constitutional power by express statutory terms to direct the defendants to commit the act in question, it could not delegate that power to the President. In support of this view, he instanced a case where an indictment, founded upon an ordinance of the Common Council of New-York, was quashed, because the Judge thought it was perfectly unconstitutional for the Legislature to delegate their right to elect or create a misdemeanor to the municipal body under them in such general terms.

In regard to the prize cases reported in Black, he did not understand that the decision referred to declared that the whole of the United States was in a state of war for all purposes against the Confederate States, but that in regard to the particular case at issue the so-called Confederate States were so far a belligerent power, in regard to to the United States, as to allow the Government of the latter to invoke in its aid the laws of blockade. Judge Grier, who delivered the majority opinion in that case, illustrated the view taken here in New-York, in regard to the claim that the State is at war.

He called upon the defendants to give him a definition of the term "military necessity," as he had never met one that suited him, and if there was such a law, whether, where there did not exists any war, the law of military necessity was greater than martial law, and was subject to any different contingencies. Because, while "military necessity had never been considered in this country until of late, martial law had come up in the case of Luther *vs.* Bardon, already cited. It had also been proclaimed in New-Orleans in 1807 or 1808, by Gen. Wilkinson, in the Burr revolution; by Gen. Jackson for a short time in 1815, and, also in the Dove rebellion. But Benton's reports of that time showed that a very great confusion existed in the minds of even able lawyers as to the right of declaring martial law. Mr. D. P. Banard, a very ripe and able international lawyer and constitutional jurist of this State, denied that lawyers had a right to make martial law; and that even the commander in chief, commanding a mere locality, had not such a power, which was only possessed by the President when in the field. He, therefore, assumed that the law of military necessity, or whatever it might be, was entitled to no more judicial weight than martial-law would be. The case of Sir Charles Curtis, Blackstone's Reports, volume 2, declared that martial-law never could be exercised over a citizen, according to the law of England, but only over persons in military service; and the law of this State had been so adjudicated. Parton's "Life of Jackson" might also be quoted to show that martial law could be proclaimed only within the limits of the camp. When the editor of the *Louisiana Courier* published (Friday, March 3, 1815) the famous article about Gen. Jackson—"Martial Law Prevailing"—the latter did not suppress the paper, but, upon obtaining from the editor the name of the writer, arrested him. At that time "New-Orleans was a camp and 'Judge' Hall a soldier." 2 Parton's Jackson, 314.

But New-York was not in camp on the 19th of May last, and Manton Marble and Wm. H. Halleck were not soldiers! Would it be claimed, as President Lincoln in his Kentucky Proclamation had claimed, that civil law and martial law could exist together within the same territory? He would like to know what volume of international law sustained such a view. If that held good, then civil law and martial law existed in New-York City on the 19th of May last.

But even admitting that the State of New-York was at war with a foreign Power, Chancellor Kent held that martial law was subordinate, so far as the citizen of the State of New-York was concerned, to the law of the State.

The argument of the District-Attorney continued at some length. He concluded by saying that if the act of the Legislature giving the enabling power was sufficient, yet it was unconstitutional, for the reasons stated in Griffin *vs.* Wilcox, 21 Indiana. And if the act was not relied upon, but the defence of military necessity or martial law was set up, then that defence could only appertain to the hostile territory.

Attorney-General John Cochrane followed on the same side, tracing the rise of our liberties in England, and the guarantees for the liberty of the person and property, of speech and of the press, which should be maintained in this country at all sacrifices.

Mr. W M. Evarts, in closing the argument for the defence, said he had not heard it contended that any individual or class in the community was exempt from the authority and the process of law; yet acts which could not be exercised in a private capacity, might, in a person exercising public functions, become proper. This grew out of the particular character and position of the individual, and the function he was exercising.

It was nothing but the sorriest fiction of law that would impute to Gen. Dix and his associates the alleged kidnapping, forcible entry and detainer, and inciting to riot. It would only be to find a form for the assertion of criminal jurisdiction on the part of the State of New-York, in order to raise an important public and political inquiry between the Federal Government and the State of New York. If the public necessities, public liberties and public right required that an artificial criminality should be hastened upon honorable gentlemen in order that the great public aim might be gained of having the issue between the Federal Government and the State of New-York decided on the question of the relative powers and authorities of the two, let it be done. Martial law was not a good kind of law, he conceded, last war, unfortunately, was a thing of words much less than any other human transaction; and there was no more precise definition of its authority over civil law by its mere prevalence than the maxim, "The laws are unchanged and exist, but they cannot be heard for the din of war." The learned gentleman, in the course of a lengthy and powerful speech, reviewed the whole case, contending that the acts charged as trespasses lacked the circumstances of public crime and personal guilt. As trespasses, they could be enforced, if the private interests of the parties supposed to be injured should lead them to adopt such a course, and the court would feel that the action of the late Grand Jury on the question of indictment was neither disrespectful to the State, nor to the Executive, but was a proper disposition by intelligent members of the community of a question which might be presented in other ways.

The Court announced that the decision in the case would be rendered on the 1st of August ensuing.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—DAN MACE BEATS GEN. BUTLER.

The contest between these two renowned trotters, which took place on the Fourth, attracted a large crowd of spectators, owing to the fame of the competitors, and the determination evinced by each to carry off the prize which was a purse of $1,000—$800 to the winner, and $200 to the loser. The conditions of the trot were that, *Dan Mace* should go under the saddle, and *Gen. Butler* in harness. By the summary which we append it will be seen that the former won in three straight heats, which is not to be wondered at as the track is only a half mile one, and a horse under saddle has a great advantage over one in harness in making the turns.

SUMMARY.

SPRINGFIELD—Monday, July 4.—Prize $1,000—mile heats, best 3 in 5. The winner to receive $800, and the loser $200.

J. S. Turner entered ch. g. Dan Mace, (saddle)........ 1 1 1
J. Lovett entered bl. g. Gen. Butler, (in harness........ 2 2 2
Time—2:32¼; 2:31; 2:31½.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REARREST OF A NOTED THIEF.—CHARLES PATTERSON, who for a long time past has been known as a desperate thief in that part of the Seventeenth Ward known as "Mackerelville," was rearrested on Friday night, last on a bench-warrant, issued by the Court of General Sessions. The arrest was made by Sergeant McGIVENS of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge is highway robbery. PATTERSON with an accomplice was first taken into custody on the 28th of December last for robbing Mr. MARTIN BALLARD of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, and was indicted by the Grand Jury. BURNS, his accomplice, was convicted and sent to Sing-Sing. PATTERSON was admitted to bail, which he forfeited, but was rearrested. While awaiting trial he was claimed as a deserter by the military authorities and given up to them. He was sent to the Park Barracks, but made his escape after he had been confined there three days. Since then he has been at large, but kept out of the way of the Seventeenth Precinct police, who had the warrant for him. Friday afternoon, Sergeant McGIVEN saw him walking along Fourth-avenue, and hailed him. PATTERSON immediately started to run, followed by the Sergeant in close pursuit. After an exciting chase, McGIVEN was gaining on the fugitive so rapidly that PATTERSON ran into an oyster saloon at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, and sat down at a table as unconcerned as possible, and called for refreshments. Here the Sergeant followed and arrested him. McGIVEN deserves much credit for his prompt and daring action on this occasion, as the desperate character of PATTERSON was well-known to him. Fortunately for the officer his prisoner was unarmed, which is contrary to his usual custom. Capt. BROWN and Sergt. McGIVEN conveyed the prisoner before Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, who committed him to the Tombs to stand trial at the Sessions.

A WOMAN BADLY BURNED IN CROSBY-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of premises No. 21 Crosby-street. The furniture and building were damaged to the amount of about $600; said to be fully insured. A young woman named DELIA HOLLAND, who occupied a room on the third floor, immediately over the place where the fire originated, was badly burned. She jumped from her window to the sidewalk, and thereby received severe injuries. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, and at last accounts was not expected to recover from the combined effects of her burns and bruises.

BOY DROWNED.—A lad about 6 years old, was found drowned at Rossville, Staten Island, July 8. The body was clothed in a pair of blue woolen pants and calico jacket, a muslin shirt, and a pair of shoes, one of which has a hole cut out over the great toe, which seems to have been tender, and was dressed with a rag. The body has been in the water only a few days. The clothing is at the Coroner's office in Rossville, for identification. The body was sent to the Richmond County Poorhouse for interment. A verdict of drowned was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—A little girl named [illegible], aged two years, was run over yesterday in Oliver-street, by car No. 8 of the Second-avenue Railroad, and so badly injured that she died soon after at the New-York Hospital. Deceased resided with her parents at No. 2 Oliver-street. The Coroner was notified.

LAUNCH OF THE MOHONGO.—The iron-clad *Mohongo* was successfully launched yesterday, at the Fulton Works, in Jersey City. The vessel is a "double-ender," 240 feet in length, and, when completed, must prove very formidable.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—The business of recruiting, under the supervision of the County Volunteer Committee, is progressing rapidly. Seventy men have been enlisted and sixty-five persons have paid $335 each to procure substitutes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SECOND DIVISION STATE MILITIA.—A meeting of the officers of the Second Division, State Militia, was held at Major-Gen. DURYEA's office (Brooklyn) yesterday morning, at which it was decided to call out the Ninety-third, Eighty-ninth and Nineteenth, and one regiment of Gen. RYDER's brigade, from Orange, and other up-river counties, to answer the call of the President for 12,000 men from this State to resist the invasion of Maryland. The quota required of the Second Division's District is 1,850 men. If these regiments do not furnish the quota, then the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth regiments of Brooklyn are to be called upon to make up the deficiency. It is the object of the State military authorities to keep the National Guard at home, having previously done good service, and it was thought best not to tax them too much.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Col. E. B. FOWLER, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, was yesterday appointed Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, in place of Capt. S. B. GREGORY, removed.

THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Brooklyn Gas-light Company, it is understood, will shortly advance the price of gas from $2 50 to $3 25 per thousand cubic feet.

Williamsburgh.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two men, named DOMINICK CONNOLLY and MICHAEL HEENY, were arrested Friday, by the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, for having, with others, engaged in a bloody affray. From the statements made by the injured parties, it appears that on Tuesday evening, DOMINICK CONNOLLY, MICHAEL HEENY and his wife, MICHAEL ADAMS, and THOMAS GIBBONS, entered a tenement house on North Eighth-street, near First, and proceeded to the rooms occupied by WM. CONNOLLY and family, and brutally beat his wife, on account of some family difficulty. A young man named THOMAS McDONALD, being present, interfered, when they turned upon and beat him in a shocking manner, and then left. Yesterday morning the parties returned, and attacking WM. CONNOLLY, dragged him into an alley way where, as he alleges, DOMINICK CONNOLLY knocked him down with a slung shot and left him for dead. Several persons who interfered were also attacked. HONORA CONNOLLY and MARGARET McDONALD were severely beaten, the latter being badly bruised, her eyes nearly closed up, and the bridge of her nose broken, and she is considered in a very critical condition. The prisoners were committed to await an examination.

NEW JERSEY.

THE DRAFT IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—A supplementary draft to fill a deficiency in the Fifth Congressional District, will take place at Newark on Monday next. The deficiency in Jersey City on the 25th of May was 83; since that time 77 men have been obtained, leaving a deficiency of six. An effort will be made to secure the six men before Monday noon.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 8.

The Pacific mail steamer *St. Louis* arrived here last evening from Panama.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention have adopted articles disfranchising "disloyal" citizens, and decided not to elect State officers at the time of submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification.

Arrived ship *R. S. Ely*, from New-York.

The Prize Steamer Greyhound.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 9.

The prize steamer *Greyhound* was sold at auction to-day for $40,500.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill at Vassalboro by Fire.

PORTLAND, Saturday, July 9.

JOHN D. LANG'S woolen mill at Vassalboro was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, with all the machinery and $10,000 worth of wool. There was no insurance.

Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 8.

Sales of Oil to-day amount to between 300 and 500 bbls. sperm at $2 25 per gallon, and offers have been made for more at the same price.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, $1 68; Reading Railroad, 91; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 71¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, —; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Letter from a Sharpshooter.

SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS—HOW TO SHOOT AND BE SHOT.

The following private letter gives a view of the life which the sharpshooters spend:

BIVOUAC BEFORE PETERSBURGH, VA., WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864.

* * * I love the cause in which we are engaged, and am willing, if need be, to lay down my life, to see peace once more restored throughout the land. I do not wish to live unless we accomplish what we have undertaken. I never can submit to the Southern chivalry; I would die sooner. I know we are able to subjugate the South, and we must do it; they will never submit until obliged. Now that the war has gone so far we must never give up as long as we have men left in the North to shoulder a musket. I never was more determined than now that I have seen so many human lives sacrificed; the more the cost the more determined we should all be. God strengthen us all to go on, with a determination to never stop until we have succeeded in rooting out treason and rebellion throughout the entire land. This has been a desperate campaign throughout. I never saw it equaled for suffering in all manner of ways. Of the first thirty days in this campaign, my regiment was engaged twenty-five days, only getting five days' rest. Those five days we did not rest, either; we were only excused from fighting. I have been through it all, and, "for a wonder," as the boys say, I am as yet unhurt. Have been struck twice by fragments of shells, but not enough to go off duty. Since this campaign I have been engaged many a day in the rifle-pits before the enemy as near as fifty yards from our pits to theirs. At Cold Harbor I was in a pit three days in succession that was only fifteen yards from the enemy's breastworks. Sharpshooters are always thrown out in front of everything else, so as to get a chance to do some good shooting at officers and commanders. We are always too much for the rebel sharpshooters, and when as near as fifty yards keep them so alarmed they dare not show their heads above the pits, and only fire on us at random without aim. The best day's work I have done in this campaign was to fire 205 shots from a rifle-pit here before Petersburgh on the 18th, when we charged the enemy's works. I had good shots and a good range, and could strike a man's head every time. Our sharpshooters have done some fearful execution in this campaign. The rebels are very much vexed now at us, and will not communicate with us on picket, but will with all others. We cannot go on picket now and visit the rebs as others do, but are constantly firing when on picket. We never find fault, as we can shoot as many pickets as they. Everything is quiet now—only a little cannonading from either side. We are preparing for a siege. Petersburgh once taken, LEE cannot subsist his army in Virginia. We have taken two lines around Petersburgh, and our guns can now shell the city very easily. I am confident we can take the city now in a short time. Our black soldiers did some splendid fighting, it cannot be denied.

W. H., Co. H, 1st U. S. S. S.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold...	275	200	Reading R........	135⅜
10,000	do...........	276	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	134⅝
10,000	do...........	275⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	92¾
5,000	do...........	277	100	do..............	92¾
45,000	do...........	278⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.......	130⅜
10,000	do...........	278	500	do..........s3	130
15,000	do...........	279	300	do..............	129¾
15,000	do...........	279⅜	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	110⅞
200	Erie Railway.....	113¼	200	do..............	110⅞
300	do..........b3	113¼	100	do..............	111
100	do..........b5	113⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	112
200	do..........b3	113⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co...	46¾
100	do.........b15	115			

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 9—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—David Ritchie, John Suttle, Rando A. Rodriguez, Tito Montaner, Pedro Pers, Havana; John Black, Mrs. E. Black, Mrs. Gowns, Scotland; Agnes McConnechy, Mrs. R. Hoening, Mrs. Holman, 2 Miss Hudons, Montreal; Miss Darnis, Philadelphia; Mrs Johnston, Miss Murray, Toronto; Mrs. Sarah Allbutt, Mrs. Valott, Joseph Price, lady, child and nurse, Chicago; Mrs. Levi, Mrs. Cohin, Mrs. Hermina, C. Parker, Miss A. J. Lahey, S. E. Thomas, V. Hudon, J. Erskine, L. Hyman, lady and child, Mr. Harvey, T. D. Miller, Hamilton, C. W.; Mr. Mastiner, C. Medina, Mr. Bonatien and wife, Mr. Cox, George Stevens, Joseph Murphy, wife and 2 children, New-Orleans; Rufus D. Allen, E. Reilly, Hon. Judge McCunn and lady, H. Morrison, lady and 3 children, Miss Eivers, Miss Morrison and servant, W. G. Eakin and wife, Geo. James, Hamilton, C. W.; Robert P. Thompson, Boston; Wm. Murray, Robert M. Hooper, lady, 2 children and servant, Philadelphia; Eugene Estavard, Chas. Micard, Geo. F. Neale, Boston; Gasper de Aguero, Havana; R. C. Fitzgerald, Wm. McKee, Toronto; Alexander Murray and wife, Hamilton, C. W.; P. Chanfrau, lady and child, Mrs. Bayris and 4 children, B. F. Babcock, Jr., H. D. Babcock, New-York City; J. W. Hendry, W. M. Greensivard, Mrs S. Wilson, Miss Greensivard, M. Nassauer, Mr. Laines, Mr. Chamber, Richard Hall, Mr. Pearce, B. J. Eyre, Samuel Holmes, George Adlard, Rev. N. Roupp, T. de Carvayel, Francisco Leuch, Edwin Adamthwaite, J. H. Boyle, Wm. Henry Swift, Jose Fowes, Tablew Parets, lady and 3 children, Jos. Tunstall, Manuel Manegat, Toaquin de Mata, Geo. Duncan, M. Barne, J. Ridskoff and child, F. Ridskoff, Phil. Bonfort, F. Abrie, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Electric Spark, for New-Orleans—J. P. Sullivan, Mme. T. Dupont, Mrs. Kate Williams, Felix Saxon, S. Le Blanc, J. Berstillon, Edward Burke, C. W. Greene, F. Hollinder, Mary Therese Shepherd, Mary Catherine Shepherd, L. Levy, Joseph Rubel, Morris Marks, R. Tansova, James Johnston, Lieut. C. Douglass Waterman, E. B. Britton, J. A. P. Hopkins, E. S. Down, W. Lyman, Capt. C. D. Spaids and wife, J. C. Mather, C. K. Sage, Daniel Sheehan, James Welsh, James Grant, Mary Ann Welsh, Mrs. Hannah Gleeson, Margaret Roundtree, Mrs. D. A. Romana, Wm. P. Gibbs, Ellen L. Davis, L. J. Plunkett, C. P. Engstrom, Samuel S. Hire, Mary Ann Castero, Mrs. Margaret Geldor and child, Edward Regan, H. Westervelt, John P. Adams, Allen Desbrow, William M. Jenkins, Mme. L. P. Desbarter, Miss Mary P. Dunson, Robert L. Bainbridge.

JULY 9—*In steamer Fire Queen, for Shanghai, via St. John, N. B.*—Mrs. Gideon Nye and servant, Mrs. French, Miss Huttlesson, Mr. Tainter, Mr. Burrowes, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Johnson, child and servant, and 29 Chinamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 10 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 18 | Gov. Island..12 07 | Hell Gate... 1 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; African, Upton, Bangor, Lunt Bros.; Soli de Gloria, (Prus.,) Winandt, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Glace Bay, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Fountain, Davis, Dighton, Mass., Baker & Dayton; S. G. Meire, Rogers, Berlin, Md., A. C. Haven; Victory, (Br.,) Vigneau, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Richer, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Maury, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with 737 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Isis, (Span.,) Azoria, Matamoras and Havana, with cotton to Echeveria & Co.

Ship Deelumbrante, (Port.,) Soarg, Lisbon May 19, and Sebutal May 24, with mdse. to B. Sparhawk.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Demerara 19 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Holland, White, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar and 13 passengers to J. C. Thompson.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 20 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Rosamond, Fickett, Cadiz 39 ds., with salt to Peck & Church.

Bark Pacific, (of Belfast, Ireland,) Reason, Ardrossan 54 ds., with iron and tar to order.

Bark La Felise, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo 70 ds., passed Gibraltar May 29, with fruit, etc., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark W. H. Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Victoria, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, St. John, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Jane Bell, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Acker, Mansanilla June 16, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Starace, Castle la Mare 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Pedro, Wallis, Santa Cruz 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Swansea 45 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Ellen Dickie, (of Truro, N. S.,) McElhinny, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr John Northrup, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Laird, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolff. Has had light weather the entire passage.

Schr. Susan, Witham, Para 25 ds., with hides, nuts, etc., to B. F. Sherman. The brig Isabella sld. 3 ds. previous for New-York.

Schr. Balloon, (of Frankfort,) Crocker, Carcumpeque, P. E. I., 18 ds., with potatoes to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. B. H. Perkins, (of Frankfort,) Lane, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Wm Mazyck, Darling, Providence, in ballast to Collis & Mitchell.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. L. Errickson, Tuttle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Truro, (of Maitland, N. S.,) White, St. Johns, P. R., June 17, with sugar, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Julia Ann, Rich, Gascumpec, P. E. I., 13 ds., with potatoes to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mayflower, Henderson, Elizabethport, for Eastport.

Schr. J. W. Johnson, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Hogdsen, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Rockland, for Staten Island.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Dennis, Hartford.

Schr. J. & M. Steelman, Nickerson, Taunton.

Schr. Thatcher Taylor, Loring, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Hoit, Providence.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Rondout, for Saco.

Schr. C. Carroll, Mehaffey, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Pickens, Fall River.

Schr. L. L. Buckingham, ——, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Farmer, ——, Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Compliance, Turner, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Peabody, Port Ewen, for New London.

Schr. Idaho, Western, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Louis Spanier, Lewis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Niantic, Williams, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Splendid, Harlow, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for South Pier.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Watt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Angler, ——, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Mary Watt, Eliven, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Adelaide, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Willis Putnam, Stanley, Nanticoke, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Perkins, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Washington, Brymer, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. Wm. D. Pitts, Potter, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Taylor, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Brave, Riggs, Baltimore 5 ds.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Bishop, Baltimore 5 ds.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Corson, Georgetown 5 ds.

Schr. A. Townsend, Collins, Georgetown 6 ds.

Schr. M. C. Town, Fox, Georgetown 6 ds.

Schr. Delphine, Cox, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 8—Bark E. H. Souder.

Brigs Denmark, Ellede, Frier, Hermina, and N. B. Rowland.

Schooners Emulous, Sharon, Chingarora, Momento, Henry Y. Wood, Lovet Peacock, Althea, Mary Mankin, B. Cook.

July 9—Steamships City of London, for Liverpool; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 8—Arr. schrs. Honest Abe, Perth Amboy, for Boston; John Lancaster, for do.; L. A. Danenhower, Portland; Mary E. Pierson, for New-London.

Sld. brigs Celia M. Carver, Frederick Eugene; schrs. Lydia A. May, Wm. Arthur, Gold Hunter, M. Sewall, J. B. Austin, Caroline W. Holmes, Michigan, New Packet, Grand Island, Mary J. Pierson.

Remains, at 8 A. M., schrs. Honest Abe, John Lancaster, and L. A. Danenhover.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8—Arr. steamer St. Louis, Panama; ship R. S. Ely, New-York Feb. 2.

Spoken, &c.

J. D. Lincoln—brig, from Portland for Trinidad, June 25, lat. 25 03, lon. 69 30.

Mary Stedman—bark, from Philadelphia for Texas, 8 ds. out, July 1, lat. 33 40, lon. 64 20.

Ocean—bark, hence for Queenstown, 4 ds. out, June 29, lat. 40 41, lon. 59 54.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., June 17, brigs Victoria, Davison, for New-York, ldg.; Charles Adams, Peterson, do. do.; Estefana, Welch, do. do.; schr. Maria, Crowell, do. do.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 9, ship Recovery, (Br.,) from Philadelphia.

At St. Jago, June 19, brig Waredale, for Cienfuegos next day to load.

At Mansanilla, June 16, brigs Lincoln Webb, for New-York, ldg.; Stanley, from Boston, just arr.

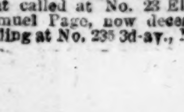
[PER PERUVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York June 25, Donau, at Hamburg; Teutonia, at do.; 22d, Penelope, at Elsinore; 17th, Niagara, at Antwerp; May 6, Dove, at Table Bay; May 9, Mayenne, at do.

Sld. for New-York, June 27, Favorite, from Flushing.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS ALSO STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS FOR LADIES & GENTS 387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS



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PACKWAUKEE, MARQUETTE COUNTY, WIS.—If this should meet the eye of the gentleman that called at No. 23 Elm-st., on Friday last, to see Samuel Page, now deceased, will oblige the widow by calling at No. 235 3d-av., New-York City.

SARAH PAGE.